Student vote to be held

Former justice fights for job

Cynthia Kasabian

In an unprecedented move, SF State Students have formally challenged an Associated Students Board of Directors (BOD) decision.

Barry Bloom, former AS chief justice, has collected 1,550 signatures (some 350 more than required by the AS Constitution) on a petition calling for a special election to decide the question of his reinstatement – the first time in memory the petition process has been followed to overturn a BOD decision.

Two weeks ago the BOD adopted a resolution that fired the entire AS Judicial Court – Bloom and the three student associate justices. Luther Beck, attorney general, was also removed but has since been reappointed by Thabiti Mtambuzi, AS president.

The AS constitution requires five per cent of the student body (about 1,200) to sign a petition calling for a special election within 15 days of a BOD decision.

It took Bloom eight days to collect the signatures.

Yesterday Bloom and three members of the newly-formed Student Action Committee turned the petitions over to the AS.

The Committee is responsible for organizing the petition drive.

Mtambuzi was not in his office when the petitions were submitted to an AS secretary.

"I don't think there's ever been a referendum on a BOD action," said Sandra Duffield, associate dean of Student Activities and a BOD member.

Said Bloom, "I didn't speak to a single student who, after I explained what had happened, didn't sign the petition."

According to Bloom, the BOD resolution, which ousted any officer who was appointed by a previous president, extended the BOD's control over the Judicial Court.

The AS Constitution was modeled after state and federal systems, which separate the powers of the judicial and executive branches. Bloom said that the terms of the justices should not correspond to the terms of AS presidents in order to "keep the judicial court as apolitical as possible."

The new resolution made justices' terms coterminous with the AS presidents who appoint them.

According to a high administration source, the university is concerned that the BOD action may have violated the AS Constitution.

"The situation is a catch-22," said the source. "A resolution has been passed by the board which might be in conflict with the constitution. Ordinarily it would be resolved by the judiciary branch, but they're out of the picture because they are the subject of the resolution, making it impossible for them to judge it."

According to Bloom, Mtambuzi wanted him out of office. Bloom said two weeks before the BOD's decision Mtambuzi told him he considered the office of chief justice "vacant." Bloom did not resign.

The board then passed the resolution which affected Bloom directly because he had been appointed in May, 1976, by LeMond Goodloe, then AS president.

Last week, Mtambuzi said, "I don't have anything in particular against Barry. I just think all appointments should be coterminous." Beck was the only officer reappointed.

"Within the first five weeks of the new AS government, there has been a significant difference of opinion, significant enough to call for a referendum," said the administration source. "I thought the constitution was the ultimate authority. Either it is not clear, or someone did something illegal."

Although AS attorney Denis Clifford did not say the resolution is illegal, he did say, in a memo to Mtambuzi, "It is my opinion that the AS Constitution should be interpreted as allowing judges of the Judicial Court to remain in office

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

centerfold

Gambling

- *Playing the ponies at Golden Gate Fields*
- *Legal poker on the Peninsula*

PHOENIX

Volume 20 *Number 5* *San Francisco State University* *Thursday, the Twenty-fourth day of February, 1977* *Eight pages*

Students propose Zenger's boycott

Robert Kent Taylor

New Associated Students-approved editorial policies for *Zenger's* have sparked a wave of student reaction.

Claiming that the new policies violate freedom of the press, several students last week began circulating petitions calling for revision of the policies.

About 100 dittoed flyers were passed out to students and placed in *Zenger's* newsstands. The purple ink read, "Boycott *Zenger's* and its advertisers."

The petitions, authored by broadcasting majors Evelyn Messinger and Rich Weiss, demand the return of the $10 AS student fees unless *Zenger's* policies are revised.

Weiss and Messinger, joined by broadcasting majors Ludwina Van Ness and Greg Brennan, said they would boycott *Zenger's* "until it operates under the First Amendment" because they "feel strongly about preserving our right to freedom of the press."

According to the petition, *Zenger's* press freedom was abridged by provisions in the policies for the forced delay of "questionable copy by the AS president" and delay of material which "may result in litigation."

The petition also stated that AS President Thabiti Mtambuzi's position on *Zenger's* editorial board is a "conflict of interest on the president's part."

A high administration source said the university informed its attorneys of the new policies for legal clarification.

Patte Moyle: "There is a potential conflict of interest."

"The (AS) president on the editorial board doesn't guarantee" that a conflict of interest will occur, the source said. "But it suggests the newspaper may have to cope with politicization of the press."

"There is a potential conflict of interest," said *Zenger's* Editor-in-Chief Patte Moyle, "but Thabiti has not seen any news stories or requested an editorial board meeting. Thabiti's being very cooperative with any amendments we're suggesting."

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Prop. 9 carried out

CSUC officials to disclose assets

Harold Kruger

SF State's top 48 officials will have to bare their financial holdings under a rigorous conflict of interest code inspired by the Watergate scandals.

The code, proposed by the California State University and Colleges (CSUC), is an outgrowth of the Political Reform Act of 1974. Also known as Proposition 9, the act was approved by voters in June of that year.

Administrators questioned by *Phoenix* said they supported the disclosure provisions, but they worried that the code might eventually infringe on their right to privacy.

Prop. 9 was seen as California's answer to Watergate abuses. It directed all state agencies to write codes requiring officials to reveal any financial dealings that could cause a "reasonably foreseeable" conflict of interest with their jobs.

The state colleges, the University of California and the community college system have all written their codes. CSUC submitted its code on Feb. 10 to the Fair Political Practices Commission, which was charged with implementing Prop. 9.

Once the commission approves the code, it will be filed with Secretary of State March Fong Eu. Thirty days after the filing the code will become effective. Officials will have to file their first annual report within the next 30 days.

"We haven't gone beyond the act. We tried to follow it very carefully," said Bruce Richardson, CSUC assistant general counsel.

Richardson said the code's main points are "the three D's": Designation, disclosure and disqualification.

The code covers all state college employes, but it designates for extensive disclosure administrators who "participate in the making of decisions which may foreseeably have a material effect on a financial interest."

According to Prop. 9, "a material effect on a financial interest" would be a situation like this: An administrator who owns real property makes a decision that increases the income-producing potential of that property by $100 or five per cent per month, whichever is less.

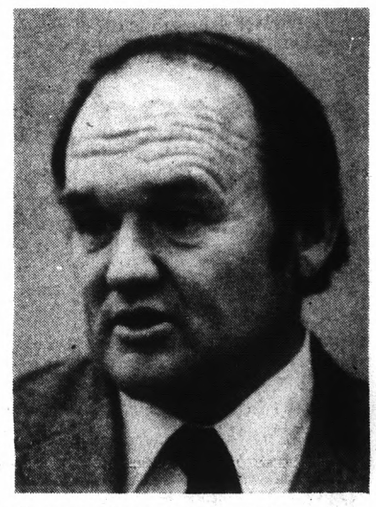
Each CSUC campus has its own list of officials covered by the code. At SF State, 48 positions are listed, ranging from president to university librarian.

The UC code would have prevented professors from assigning to their classes texts they had written, but that provision was dropped. Richardson said such a prohibition was not considered for the CSUC code.

"We found the right of faculty to assign texts is so intertwined with First Amendment academic freedoms that it was something we couldn't fuss with," he said. "That's the very nub of academic freedom."

Those subject to the code will have to disclose any investment in a business of $1,000 or more and any interest in real property of $1,000 or more. The reports will also have to reveal sources of income of $250 or more and gifts of $25 or more.

Officials with conflicts will be expected to disqualify themselves from any decisions that will affect their interest or investment.



Norman Heap: "The public has a right to know."

Anyone who violates the code will be prosecuted and subject to other disciplinary action, including dismissal.

The code breaks down the information into 15 disclosure categories.

"What we came up with was nothing to get excited about," Richardson said. "No one gets excited about paperwork."

For example, Norman Heap, SF State's vice president for Administrative Affairs, will be responsible for divulging six types of possible conflicts.

He will have to report any interest he has in real property within the master plan of the campus, within one mile of the campus, or which may be leased by the university.

If he has invested in a business which supplies SF State, has done construction work valued at less than $100,000, or has been invested in by the university, he will have to report that, too.

Heap said he backs the code "philosophically."

"Our transactions need to be open to public scrutiny. The public has a right to know whether our decisions are affected by any private interests we may have," he said.

But Heap said he questioned

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Bakke case repercussions

Romberg's stand demanded

George Keneborus

An SF State instructor has accused President Paul F. Romberg of bad faith in not meeting with campus demonstrators protesting the California Supreme Court's Bakke decision.

Romberg was at an off-campus meeting when student protestors marched on his office Feb. 15.

La Raza Studies lecturer Martin Cano said he informed Romberg's secretary of the march the day before. Cano said he knew Romberg had several meetings scheduled for that day, but that he was unaware that any would be off campus.

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed Tuesday to review the decision, which may outlaw minority admissions programs in colleges around the nation.

The demonstration, led by the Asian Student Union (ASU) and the La Raza Student Organization, rallied in front of the Student Union. ASU keynote speaker Sharon Lew learned of Romberg's absence from presidential assistant Stephen Dobbs.

About 20 minutes later, 75 marchers arrived at Romberg's office, where they presented Dobbs with a list of six demands.

"It was all a technicality," said Wayne Sasaki, a member of the Third World Coalition to Overturn the Bakke Decision. "If Romberg had been there, we would like to have talked to him instead of an assistant, but the main point was to get his position on Bakke and his response to the other demands."

The coalition's demands include:

- A public statement of opposition by Romberg to the Bakke decision and refusal "to implement any legal decision resolved from the Bakke decision which would be used to eliminate programs and services designed to serve the interests of third world students."
- Increased employment, services and enrollment for third world students.
- Increased "decision-making power" for students in the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP).

A refusal to comply, states the letter, "will be construed as a confirmation that you condone, approve, support and will execute continued and intensified attacks against third world students at this university."

The Third World Coalition consists of ASU, the La Raza Student Organization, the Student Council of American Natives, the Pan Afrikan Student Union and the Philipino-American Collegiate Endeavor.

Dobbs proposed a March 1 meeting between Romberg and "no more than eight representatives" of the Coalition.

According to Sharon Lew, the Coalition called Dobbs yesterday with a counterproposal calling for an open meeting on March 16, with a moderator and a panel from the Coalition.

"Dobbs said that he couldn't speak for Romberg, but that he (Romberg) had wanted the meeting with the eight representatives," said Lew.

The coalition fears the Bakke decision against the minority admissions program at UC Davis' medical school will create a precedent against these programs on campuses and against employers' affirmative-action programs.

The U.S. Supreme Court is expected to decide the case this fall.

Gatorville lawsuit dropped

Former Gatorville residents have dropped their suit against SF State President Paul F. Romberg and the administration.

Last week, Clyde Stitt, the students' attorney, received a letter from the administration's attorney requesting a settlement agreement. Stitt said the administration was willing to drop all charges against the students if they reciprocated.

Christi Carruthers, Eva Hernandez and Roberta Lefkowitz filed a $1.5 million suit Jan. 30 because of an administration order claiming they owed $1,100 in back rent on their Gatorville homes.

The suit was in protest of a freeze by Norman Heap, vice president for Administration Affairs, of the students university records, grades and transcripts. The freeze was announced to the students in a letter sent in September.

Steven Dobbs, assistant to the president, said the administration discussed the issue and decided to send the letter asking for the settlement.

"The letter was mailed last week, but we haven't heard the other side's answer," Dobbs said.

Heap and Romberg were not available for comment.

Stitt said his clients had agreed with the administration's request and were now waiting for "everything to be official."

"I feel relieved," Carruthers said. "It's finally over."

Photo-L.Cristina Valdes

Christi Carruthers: "I feel relieved, it's finally over."

V.A. tightens rules for vets' benefits

Student veterans could wind up owing money to the Veterans Administration under a new amendment to the G.I. Bill.

Under the amendment, which Congress approved late last year, students who drop or withdraw from courses before the end of the semester without a valid excuse would have to refund money they received for those courses since the beginning of the term.

In the past, V.A. payments up to the date of withdrawal were not subject to refund.

Unmarried student vets who qualify for G.I. Bill payments receive $146 a month if they are enrolled in six academic units, $219 for nine units, and $292 for 12 units.

Married vets receive $174 for six units, $260 for nine, and $347 for 12 units.

A student veteran who has served at least 18 months active duty is entitled to 45 months of educational benefits.

According to R.F. Welch, director of the V.A. regional office in San Francisco, the new rules don't apply "when the situation was caused by circumstances beyond the student's control."

About 1,200 student vets are enrolled at SF State, according to Welch's office.

Welch said that vets should not withdraw from a course until they have contacted SF State's Veterans Affairs Office "and understand what effect the withdrawal may have on their monthly checks."

If vets have valid reasons for withdrawing from a class, they should report the circumstances in writing to the V.A., Welch said.

'Can you read' this interview?

In an attempt to get both sides of the issue on the firing of Barry Bloom, Associated Students chief justice, *Phoenix* reporter Cynthia Kasabian spoke Tuesday at noon with AS President Thabiti Mtambuzi. An unidentified individual was with Mtambuzi in the AS Legislature office where the following conversation transpired:

Reporter: Thabiti, did you think Bloom was going to get all those people to sign the petition?

Mtambuzi: There ain't anyone here by that name.

Reporter: Yes there is.

Other (to Mtambuzi): She just called you a liar.

Mtambuzi: Yeah, I guess she did in a manner of speaking.

Other: You know what happens when someone calls Thabiti a liar?

Reporter: No. What happens?

Other: (Laughter)

Reporter: Could you tell me what you will do when Barry gives you the signatures?

Mtambuzi: Can you read?

Reporter: Is there going to be a special election committee, or is the legislature going to handle it?

Mtambuzi: I guess you'll just have to come to the meeting like everyone else.

Reporter: I want to know what you think about it.

Mtambuzi: Can you read?

Reporter: Yes.

Mtambuzi: You want a copy of the (AS) Constitution?

Reporter: No. I have a copy. Did you ever think it would have gone this far?

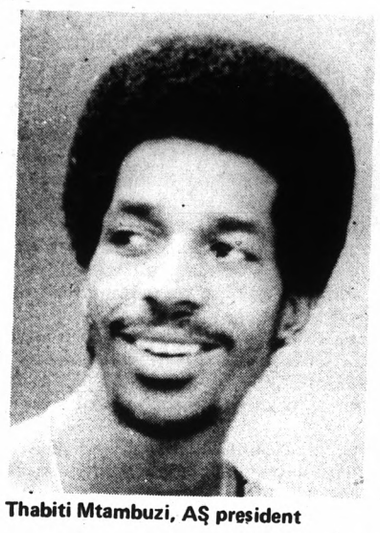
Mtambuzi: Can you read?

Reporter: The constitution won't tell me what's in your head.

Mtambuzi: That's right.

Reporter: Then you won't even comment on the situation?

Mtambuzi: Can you read?



Thabiti Mtambuzi, AS president

Students tutor delinquent kids

For five years SF State students have been tutoring youngsters at Juvenile Hall and Delancey Street through State's Center for Reading Improvement.

Jerry Brunsten, a psychology major, is now in his second semester at the center. He has worked with boys and girls at San Francisco's Juvenile Hall, and said "reading for them (his tutees) is secondary."

"I show them how to fill out job applications and how to apply for a Bankamericard," said Brunsten.

"The kids are in there for only two weeks and I'm there two hours a week. You can't teach a kid to read in only four hours."

But Brunsten enjoys "working with people" and encourages his tutees to go on to a community college.

According to Robert Snyder, program director at the center, each tutor chooses one or two youngsters to teach for one semester. A student spends one hour a week with the tutee.

Debbie Koover, who also worked at Juvenile Hall, is now the coordinator at the center.

"You're more or less a friend to the kids. Most of them are there because their parents put them in for a couple of weeks," said Kooyer.

"A tutor is the only link they have with the outside. The kids are not delinquents — they just get screwed up."

The tutors also help with phonics, spelling, and pronunciation.

Bloom's battle

Continued from Page 1

until they resign or leave school."

Students who have signed the petitions include Student Union Governing Board members Michael Munniks, Kathy Basconcillo and Deacon Butterworth.

AS Attorney General Luther Beck also signed the petition.

The petition states:

"On Feb. 10, 1977, the Associated Students Board of Directors adopted a policy making all presidential appointments, including the chief justice and all members of the Judicial Court, coterminous with the presidential terms, thereby removing the existing chief justice. In response to this action:

"We the undersigned, registered students at SF State, hereby request a referendum and special election on said Board of Directors action, as provided in Article IV, Section 2 of the Associated Students Constitution."

According to the AS Constitution, the vote must be set within fourteen days after the petitions have been received by the AS president.

Campus sinks in hot water again

Kim McKillop

Hot water is being restored to campus restrooms, ending a partial shutoff that began last Tuesday -- a shutoff that no one has admitted ordering.

SF State's Plant Operations office began shutting the water off last Tuesday," said Edward Kline, a spokesman for the office. "So I assume it would take them two to three days to turn the water on again.

"Things should be back to normal by Thursday."

Hot water was turned off at various campus locations "as a valid way to conserve natural gas," said Kline.

Neither Kline nor Stephen Dobbs, assistant to President Paul F. Romberg, knew who had ordered the shutoff.

"The water has been turned on again until our conservation committee can come up with alternative ideas," Kline said.

Jessie Lane, a SF State computer programmer, drew up a petition protesting the lack of hot water last Friday, after Romberg's office failed to respond to his earlier calls.

Jess Lieberman, an employe representative for California State Employees Association (CSEA), who works in the Audio Visual Department at SF State, also filed a complaint against the shutoff. He alleged that the shutoff violated the Health and Safety Code.

"Lieberman looked into the matter and discovered that the shutoff was in violation of the Health and Safety Code No. 3366E, Title 8," said Lane.

Lane said he first noticed the shutoff Wednesday.

"I went to wash my hands, and there wasn't any hot water," Lane said. "I was angry."

He called Romberg's office Wednesday and was told "no such order had been issued."

"They were surprised the water had been turned off," Lane said.

"The only information they knew about was some papers from the Chancellor's office requesting that the hot water be turned off in the bathrooms."

Lane was told that Romberg's staff would look into the matter and call him back.

He didn't hear from the presidents's office Thursday. He called again Friday and was referred to Norman Heap, vice president for Administrative Affairs.

According to Lane, Heap's staff said "they were considering restoring the hot water but were still deciding which outlets to turn on first."

Lane circulated his petition the same afternoon in the Library Computer Center and then posted it in Library bathroom. He said he gathered about 30 signatures.

He presented his petition to Romberg's office Wednesday "after discovering that the hot water still hadn't been turned on."

Retired Professor V.J. McGill dies

Mary F. Bauer

V.J. (Jerry) McGill, former philosophy professor at SF State and victim of the communist witch-hunts of the 1950s, died Feb. 21 at his daughter's home in Healdsburg after a long illness. He was 79.

Memorial services will be held Sunday, Feb. 27, at 2 p.m. in Knuth Hall in the Creative Arts Building.

A native of Seattle, McGill worked his way through the University of Washington undergraduate school as a professional wrestler. He was proud of his athletic background, said Philosophy Professor Peter Radcliff.

McGill received his Ph.D. in philosophy from Harvard University in 1925 and then went on to teach at Barnard and Hunter Colleges in New York.

McGill taught at Hunter College from 1929 to 1954, when he was dismissed following his refusal to testify about other people before Sen. Joseph McCarthy's House Un-American Activities Committee.

"He wasn't bitter toward the college," said James Royse, chairman of SF State's Philosophy Department. "He testified fully about himself but refused to give the names of others. It was quite courageous."

McGill was a member of the SF State Philosophy Department from 1964 to 1973. Radcliff and Royse said that McGill was tireless in helping other instructors prepare their works for publication.

McGill authored five books and more than a hundred scholarly articles. His works include: *August Strindberg, Schopenhauer, A Philosopher Meets a Novelist* and *The Idea of Happiness.*

McGill, a flutist, belonged to a nationwide society of amateur musicians.

"He might get a call on a Sunday from someone saying, 'I'm in town on a convention and I'm going out of my mind!' They'd get together and play chamber music all afternoon," Radcliff said.

McGill is survived by his widow, Helen Ludwig McGill, a daughter, Maisie Conrat of Healdsburg, and two grandchildren.

Student Union GALLERY

Photographs

Lynn Mueller

February 22 to March 11

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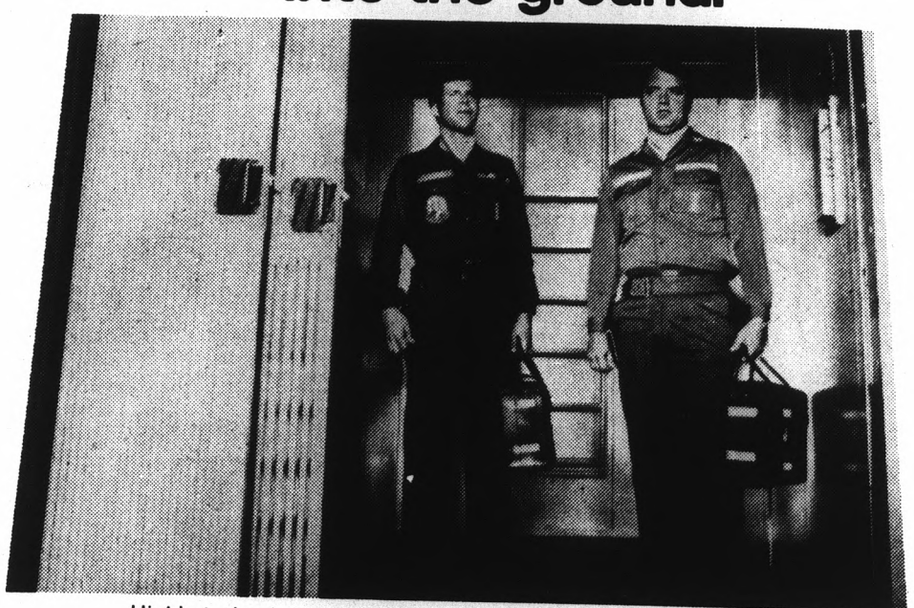

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TM, est on campus: *Mental disciplines and teaching*

Kathy Waterman

The other morning Robert Moore sat on a low-backed chair in his home, closed his eyes and thought a particular sound for 20 minutes.

Later, on arriving at SF State, Moore, an elementary education professor here, walked lightly and quickly up the steps of the Education Building, pausing to say a few words to another instructor.

He entered his office, apologizing for having to cut the interview short because of a meeting in half an hour.

But when the interview ran overtime, Moore didn't get fidgety or unpleasant. "Through meditating I have the awareness that I can handle everything that goes on during the day because I'm in a good mental state," he said.

Moore, is one of several faculty members here who say that meditation and other mental disciplines have improved their teaching.

The sound which Moore meditates on twice a day is called his mantra and was given to him during his participation in the Transcendental Meditation (TM) program.

"Concentrating on this sound brings my mind to rest," said Moore.

The TM program costs $65 for students and $125 for non-students. There will be an introductory lecture today at 12 p.m. in B-112 of the Student Union.

For meditators on campus, the Students International Meditation Society club, which is affiliated with the local TM group, has arranged for a meditation area in room B-119 of the Student Union. The room is open from 4 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Monday thru Friday.

Moore said that increased physical energy and a relaxed state of mind are some of the effects he's experienced since having taken TM and est (Erhard Seminars Training) about four years ago.

During 60 hours of intensive training, the est course helped him get in touch with his personal feelings, he said.

est training is spread over two weekends and costs $300.

"Previously, I would get restless and impatient when students didn't respond to my teaching," Moore said. "But now I realize I'm the creator of that experience and, therefore, I don't blame the students."

Moore has also found that students evaluations of him have improved since taking TM and est.

Rochelle Myers, lecturer in the Recreation and Leisure Studies Department, said, "est has enormous implications for education."

According to Myers, if all teachers behaved responsibly, they would never be absent or late for their classes and they would be prepared to give students the fullest experience possible.

She said that if students participated in est, it would make for a richer classroom experience.

"est assists you to take full responsibility for your life and to view life in a different way," she said.

She likened the way est helps one change their view of life to a person who is always looking out the same dining room window.

"est points out that there's another dining room window to look out," she said.

Myers has noticed that her attitudes in teaching have changed.

"I could never again say the students are wrong or even get annoyed with them for anything that is going on. I had to take a look at myself and now I no longer blame anyone else, especially in my classroom," she said.

Myers also said that she can give her students more support and that she has unlimited office time for them.

At one time, she said she would have told a student, "You're really awful for not getting your papers in on time."

But now she asks the student, "How are you harming yourself by not getting your papers in?"

Faculty opinion about est isn't unanimous, however.

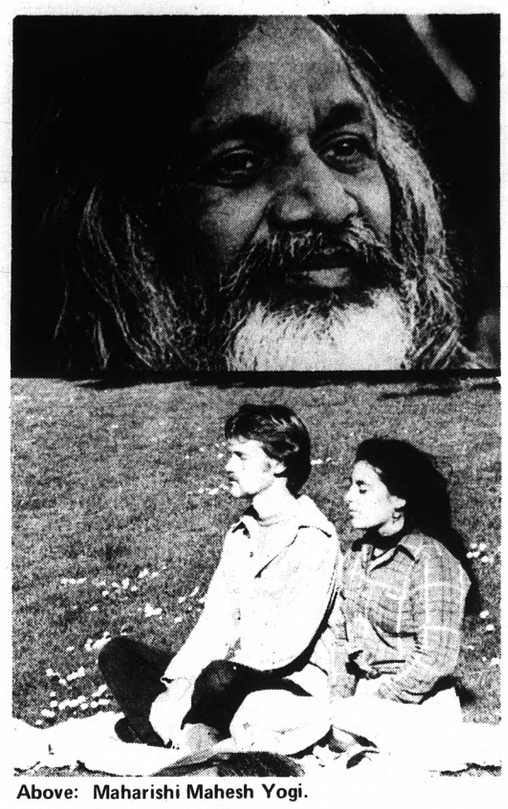
Ronald Levaco, associate professor in the Film Department, said he didn't take est because "they hustled me."

As soon as he expressed a curiosity about the program to neighbors who had taken est, five est representatives called him at his home and office.

Levaco, however, learned to meditate through the TM program "for practical reasons."

He said he had been reading material about how mankind's senses are being numbed. For example, he said, driving prevents people from seeing the scenery and numbs the sense of vision.

Because of his profession, Levaco felt it was necessary to prevent this numbing.



Above: Maharishi Mahesh Yogi.
Below: Students practicing TM.

So, one summer he decided to take the TM program, which some of his students had told him about.

"My first experience was distinct. It left me feeling restful, serene and harmonious," he said.

During the summer, Levaco would arise and meditate often.

"I was a lot calmer, more capable of focusing and more physically rested," he said.

Because of his busy schedule and because he may not be as disciplined as others, he has gradually stopped meditating daily.

"Now I use it to relieve great fatigue, which is something TM teachers warn you not to do," he said.

Levaco explained that TM should be practiced regularly, like physical exercises, and continued over long periods of time to receive such benefits as relief from stress.

Levaco, like Moore, feels that meditating affects teaching.

Because of its calming effect, it allows an instructor to handle lectures more easily, Levaco said. It's less likely that an instructor will omit points or rush through the lecture, he said.

Levaco isn't worried that he will forget his mantra or how to meditate.

"Meditating is like riding a bicycle. Once you learn how, you never really lose that ability," he said.

Profs lecture on morals from the pulpit

Frank Inferrera

Nine SF State faculty members will explore racism and sexism in a series of lectures to churchgoers and businessmen.

Melanie Selig, coordinator for the University Speakers Bureau, said that the series, "Moral Choices in Contemporary Society," is sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Peggy Smith, counselor at the Counseling Center, will give her views on the moral issues behind "Women and Sexual and Social Equality" before the Exchange Club on March 7.

"My primary concern is the waste of talent that occurs when more than half of any population is systematically discriminated against," Smith said.

She expressed interest in such areas as women's education, litigation on behalf of women, and exposing sexual bias in elementary education.

'I'm going to explore the definition of racism.'

Paul Larudee, English lecturer, will examine "Racism, Welfare and Morality" when he speaks at Seventh Avenue Presbyterian Church next month.

Larudee said he had no "peculiar expertise" in his subject matter, but he does know about Language.

"I'm going to explore the definition of the term 'racism,' " Larudee said. "I tend to notice changes in the use of terms."

He said that racism was once defined as "a belief in the superiority of one race over another," but now the word "has acquired the usage of the term 'racial discrimination.' "

Also, next month the San Francisco Business League will get a view of the Chinese work ethic from the chairman of the Comparative Literature Department.

"I want to stress the new work ethics that the People's Republic is advocating and how this compares with traditional attitudes in China," said Kai-yu Hsu.

He said there was once a cynical attitude in his native land. Now the new ethics emphasize serving others rather than working for one's own compensation, he said. He will examine how the system is working and its prospects for the future, but he has reservations about "how thoroughly that notion can be put in practice anywhere in the world."

Photo-Dave Epperson

Melanie Selig, coordinator for the University Speakers Bureau.

He also plans to look at the American way of work. "I have run into some very intelligent business people who see difficulties in this system," he said.

On March 15, Arthur C. Lathan, coordinator of Affirmative Action for the university, will speak before the Exchange Club.

Affirmative action is "the implementation of a moral choice. The program helps right the wrongs of the past," he said.

Lathan disputes the argument that the program discriminates against whites. He said whites are benefiting from past discrimination. He said the program equalizes opportunity by recruiting employes from different areas and ensuring that only job-related criteria are used in hiring.

'The program helps right the wrongs of the past.'

Affirmative action can "provide a climate" for the inclusion of more minorities and women, he said.

Other speakers in the series this month are Bernard Alpert, Management Department chairman, on "The Morality of Business" at the Business League and Stanley Tick, English professor, on gun control at the Exchange Club.

Speaking at the Exchange Club in March will be James W. Syfers, associate professor of philosophy, on "Psychosurgery" (March 1), and John H. Sloane, associate dean in the School of Behavioral and Social Sciences, on "The Morality of Mass Destruction" (March 22). C. Scott Hope, English lecturer, will speak on "Youth and Morality" at a Senior Center meeting at Seventh Avenue Presbyterian (March 10).

Abortion issue debated here

Marlon Villa

Hunting for trophies, students from SF State and U.C. Berkeley debated the abortion issue here in a program sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

The contest, which took place Tuesday in Knuth Hall at 7:30 p.m., was for the ACLU's 11th annual Alexander Meiklejohn Memorial Award for forensics.

The night's topic was, "Resolved: That the Constitution of the United States should be amended to prohibit abortion except in cases where the woman's life is in danger."

The topics of the Meiklejohn debates deal specifically with problems concerning civil liberties. The contest is named for Alexander Meiklejohn (1872-1964), a U.C. Berkeley professor and board member of the northern California affiliate of the ACLU.

The debate was sponsored by SF State's Forensic Union, and the Department of Rhetoric at U.C. Berkeley. Four students participated -- two from each school.

The debaters drew for speaking order, mixing the two schools on pro and anti-abortion teams. The students' schools were not revealed until after the debate to avoid prejudice.

On the Anti-Abortion team were Pat Sheldon, a U.C. English major, and Ray Lynch, a SF State political science major.

On the pro-Abortion side sat Joan Cochrane, a SF State recreation major and Ron Aronovsky, a U.C. history major.

All the debaters hope to attend law school.

The debate started with Lynch's opening statements.

"The fetus, an unborn child, represents a biological human life," he said. "This puts it in a category of life different from a cat, a rat, or any other species because genetically it is different from any other life."

Lynch continued saying, "It is because I value life, the lives of the unborn and the living, that I seek to reverse the Supreme Court's decision and prohibit abortion except in the case where the woman's physical life is in danger."

He went on to discuss the various methods of abortion: the suction method and the saline injection. He said that some hospitals "euphemistically" call abortions "removal of tissue."

"How can we call our unborn children tissue?" he asked. "It has been shown that they have a heartbeat at three weeks and brain waves at eight weeks. Does tissue have a heartbeat; does tissue have brain waves?"

Joan Cochrane came on to defend the pro-abortion side. "It is clear to me that the one thing anti-abortionists and I agree on is the value of human life, but the idea of controlling a woman's life for a compulsory pregnancy is repugnant to me," she said.

She said the unwanted children of such pregnancies would be subject to the ravages of poverty.

Besides the possible relationship between crime and unwanted children, Cochrane cited the number of women who were seriously injured or killed by illegal abortions.

"Women died by the thousands before 1973, suffering at the hands of abortion butchers," she said.

She added that completing a pregnancy is seven times more dangerous than having a clinical abortion.

Pat Sheldon then came to speak for the anti-abortion side. "There is an alternative to abortion, and this is the prevention of unwanted pregnancies. We'll call that prevention versus termination."

Sheldon refuted a point made by Cochrane: "Since 1973 when that amendment (liberalized abortion) was passed by the Supreme Court, I haven't noticed any significant drop in crime," he said.

Sheldon also brought up the point that women in our society are penalized for being pregnant, job discrimination, no pregnancy benefits and no job disability benefits. "I ask, doesn't it make more sense to change the things that are fundamentally wrong with our system than to promote abortion?" she said.

Ron Aronovsky then spoke for the pro-Abortion side.

"Abortion is a moral subject," he said. "Morality differs as the individual differs. No one has a moral right to impose their moral views on anyone else."

Aronovsky said there were one million illegal abortions annually before 1973. "Women will have abortions whether they are legal or not," he said.

Aronovsky said that "when life begins is not an issue that can be resolved." He said they were not debating whether abortion was right or wrong and that abortion should be a matter of individual choice.

After one and one-half hours, the debate was over.

The judges deliberated and Aronovsky received a small, black plaque, the Meiklejohn award for 1977.

San Francisco State University Student Union Association
(A California State University and Colleges Auxiliary Organization)
SUMMARY COMBINED BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1976

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash on hand and in commercial accounts	$13,753
Savings accounts	66,470
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts, $250)	21,030
Total	101,253
EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE, AND FIXTURES	7,066
TOTAL	$108,319

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES—Accounts payable	$30,447
FUNDS BALANCES:	
General fund	$70,806
Plant fund	7,066
Total	77,872
TOTAL	$108,319

The above summary of financial condition has been prepared from the Student Union Association's audited financial statements, as reported upon by independent certified public accountants; their audit report is on file in the Student Union Association's office and is available for inspection upon request.

Possible Zenger's boycott

Continued from Page 1

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"He was fired for incompetence," said Valdes, currently the *Phoenix* photo editor. "It was the result of insubordination."

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Financial disclosure

Continued from Page 1

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Student Union
UNION DEPOT
Omar Khayam
(formerly Dave Alexander)
Tuesday, March 1st
5-7pm
Steve Seskin & friends
Folk Rock Group
Wednesday, March 2nd
5-7 pm
The Union Depot is located in the basement level of the Student Union

STUDENT UNION
MUSIC LISTENING
AREA
February 28th—
March 4th
TERRACE LEVEL
Shows
12 Noon
& 3 pm
M-F

"War of the Worlds" by H.G. Wells
from the original Orson Wells 1938
broadcast - Special effects by J.M.KoslosKy

FREE ALKA-SELTZER.
FOR STUDENTS
TRYING TO REGAIN
THEIR FACULTIES.

PLOP PLOP
FIZZ FIZZ
FAST FAST

On the date listed below, we'll be giving away free samples of Alka-Seltzer on your campus. And that's not all.

Four of the sample packs we're giving away will contain $25 winning certificates good for a $25 prize (books or cash).

So, if you're lucky, we'll relieve a few financial pains as well. Only one prize awarded per person... prize value $25. No substitution of prizes permitted. Original prize certificate must accompany request to claim prize, and cannot be mechanically reproduced. Alka-Seltzer® is a registered trademark which identifies the Miles Laboratories, Inc. © 1977

DATE FEB 24 TIME: 8AM-2PM LOCATION: CABLE CAR CAFE AREA
NEAR STUDENT UNION

opinions

Editorial

Zenger's boycott: the wrong thing to do

The new editorial guidelines for *Zenger's* handed down by the Associated Students Board of Directors brought a quick reaction from a student-organized group.

It is good to see some political initiative from the usual somnolent students at SF State.

Too bad the reaction in question is a stupid thing to do.

The controversy centers around the new power given to Thabiti Mtambuzi, AS president. For the first time in the history of SF State, the AS president, by virtue of being on the editorial board, has the power to censor any story he wants.

The new policy is worded much nicer than that, but Mtambuzi now has this unprecedented power.

Enter Rich Weiss and Evelyn Messinger, two broadcast communication arts majors, who are circulating a petition for a student boycott of *Zenger's*.

They're trying to force Mtambuzi off of the editorial board by hitting *Zenger's* in the wallet -- calling advertisers and asking them not to buy ads in *Zenger's*.

And by doing this, by attacking *Zenger's* advertising revenue, the boycotters are doing the worst thing possible.

Zenger's receives $47,000 of their $77,000 from the AS, which gives the AS their power over Zenger's.

The rest of the money, $30,000, comes from advertisers. This is the only place *Zenger's* has some autonomy, so they are not totally dominated by the AS.

To try and take away this last reserve from *Zenger's* is like trying to cure a dying pneumonia patient by putting him in a meat freezer. It'll only speed up the process.

The boycotting students have the right idea in trying to remove Mtambuzi's censorship, but there are more effective ways to go about it.

Start with the AS. Talk to Mtambuzi. It's not as if he's in Washington D.C. or Sacramento. He's right there, on the mezzanine level in the Student Union.

Talk to the editor in chief at *Zenger's*, Patte Moyle.

There are three people in the administration to speak to -- Sandra Duffield, associate dean Student Activities, Larry Kroeker, dean of Student Affairs, and Stephen Dobbs, presidential assistant.

Duffield has the most day-to-day dealings with the AS, but she is the ultimate mugwump and will do very little.

Kroeker and Dobbs are the key people. Both are receptive to students, both have power, and neither are afraid to use their power.

The more people you talk to, and the more often you talk to them, the better chance for success.

Keep after these people. Make them tired of seeing your face.

But don't try to cut off *Zenger's* advertising. This would be playing right into Mtambuzi's hand, making his power consolidation easier. He needs no help in that.

Brown's picks best for Court

Dick Thompson

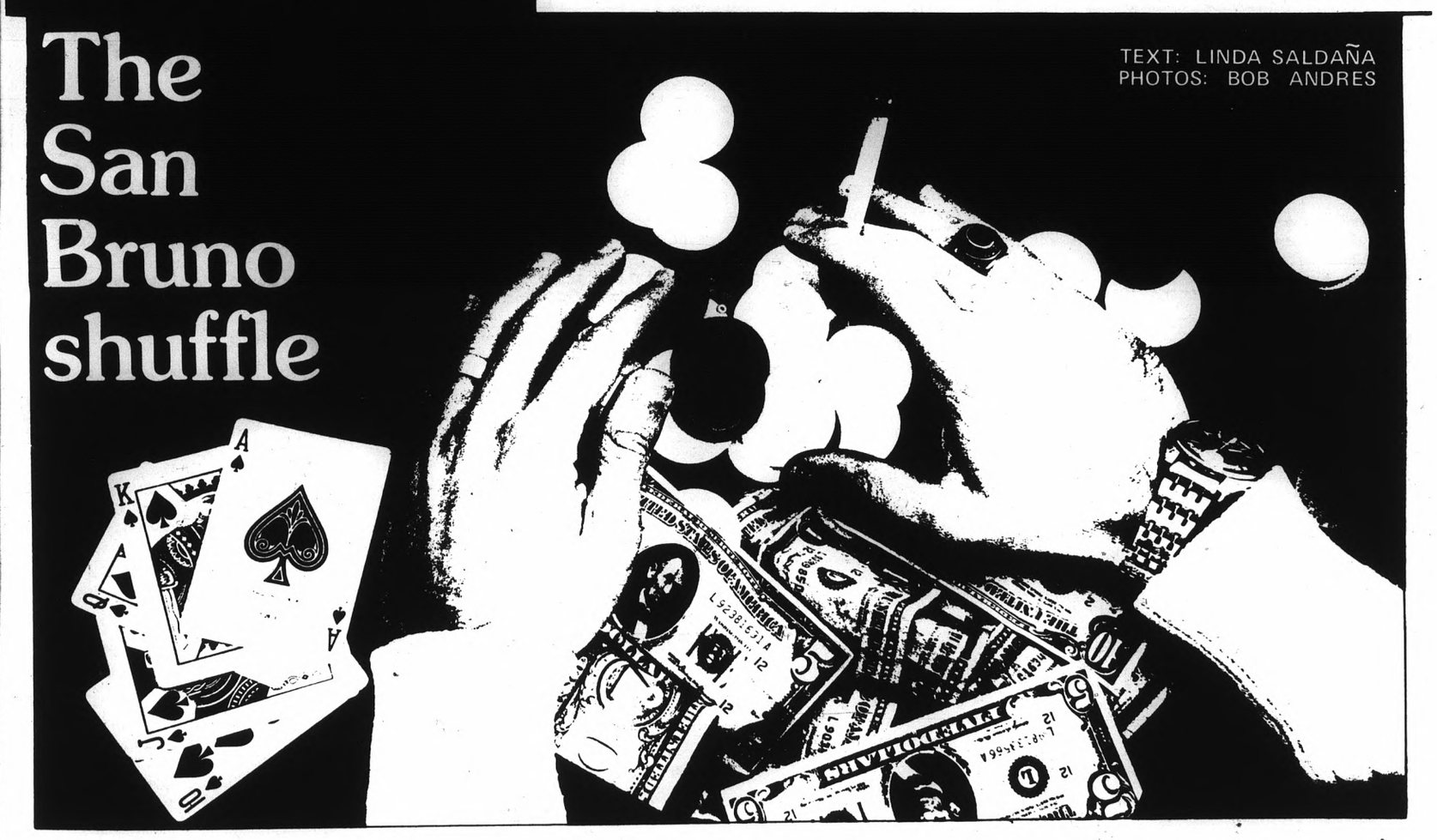
centerfold

PHOENIX

SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1977
VOLUME 4, No. 1. FOUR PAGES

The San Bruno shuffle

TEXT: LINDA SALDAÑA
PHOTOS: BOB ANDRES



Three-thirty on a Friday afternoon: cars jam the parking lot at Artichoke Joe's in San Bruno. Across the street two heavy wooden doors open into the Old West decor of a polished hallway. The constant rattle of poker chips, like hundreds of tiny castanets, filters down the corridor and serves as a reminder that Artichoke's is one of the most successful card rooms in the Bay Area.

Except for the patch of late afternoon sunshine glaring through the open door, the bar at the end of the hallway is dark. Leon, a small, intense man with loosely-curled dark hair, stands there taking a break from a game of draw poker.

Although he manages to exist on his winnings, he says gambling is not an easy way to make a living; sometimes he loses. But sometimes, like one night a couple of years ago, he wins.

"I was lucky that night," he says. "Three hands in three hours. I ended up winning $11,000. I quit." The most he ever lost, he adds, was $460.

"I like the money," he says. "I spend most of it on things for myself--a nice stereo, a nice shirt. I see it; I buy it."

The trick to winning, he says, is to put a limit on yourself: "I try to make $70, and I quit."

The loudspeaker rumbles out a name.

"That's me," says Leon. "There's a chair open." He leaves the darkness of the bar for the well-lit playing room down the hall.

Artichoke's monitors every table. The card room is equipped with an overhead video system and one-way mirrors that conceal binoculared men. Though still early, the room is packed. Seven or eight people sit at each of the 16 tables. Yet, except for the clatter of the chips, the room is surprisingly quiet.

Three different card games are in progress: pan, lo-ball (a poker game in which low cards are high), and draw poker.

California law states that these games, with county and city approval, are legal. They differ from the card games played in Nevada in that they are non-banking, non-percentage games. That is, the player gambles against his peers and not against the house. Under California law, the house cannot participate.

The house earns revenue from table rentals. On an average night at Artichoke's, this figure works out to $18 per table per hour.

Panguingue, or pan, is a game imported from the Phillippines. It is a favorite with the carefully coifed older women who have plenty of money and time on their hands. Played with eight decks of cards from which the ten, nine and eight have been removed, it is slower than the other games being played. The object is to meld together various combinations of runs and like cards.

Poker players are generally disdainful of Pan.

"It's a glorified game of rummy, and it turns those who play it into rummies," says one gambler who prefers the faster action and bluff of draw poker. "Dealers hate to deal Pan because of the snivellers."

The original Artichoke Joe was Joe Summut Sr. An immigrant from Malta, he established himself by 1916 as a bookmaker and gambler with a reputation for "covering any bet, anytime, for anything." Six years later, he set up Joe's Pool Parlor and Telephone Exchange in San Bruno, an area then noted for its dairies and artichoke farms.

Asked how he would repay a debt he had accumulated, he replied, "In artichoke leaves." From then on, he was called "Artichoke Joe."

When his bookmaking operation was closed down in the '50s, he converted the building, formerly a livery stable and general store, to a bar with an Old West motif.

It was a rough bar then," says Dennis Sammut, 34-year-old grandson of Joe Sr. and co-manager of the establishment which continues to add to the family fortune built from stock trading and bookmaking. "Once some people heaved a smoke grenade into the bathroom. Even though smoke was pouring out, the firemen had to push people out of the way to get in. Everyone wanted to stay and dance."

Dennis, a SF State industrial arts graduate, once aspired to be a doctor, but now maintains that his 70 hour per week job as manager of Artichoke's is more challenging than medicine ever could have been. He refers to himself as a "professional baby sitter for adults." His clients include pimps and prostitutes, teachers, doctors and lawyers.

"Even a known criminal can sit down with a policeman because they only have one thing in common when they're here--gambling," he says.

"But the greatest number of customers," he says "are people with nothing to do. They have no outside interests, no hobbies, or an unhappy homelife. They come here to sit down at a game with other people who share

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

letters

Possible censorship?

Editor:

Newspaper editor John Peter Zenger was arrested in 1734 and charged with sedition. He had published a story attacking the governor of the New York colony.

Zenger won his case when his lawyer proved journalists could publish embarrassing stories about public officials – if the stories were true. Never before had truth been used as a defense in a case of that kind.

Thabiti Mtambuzi probably has not started to preview **Zenger's** articles, as the new **Zenger's** policy plan allows, but there seems to be evidence of some news mismanagement. Could fear of Mtambuzi's power be causing the **Zenger's** staff to censor itself?

Phoenix ran the new **Zenger's** policy story as their lead story (Feb. 17). They commented editorially on Mtambuzi's new power as a member of the **Zenger's** editorial board.

Together with a partial transcript of the new policy, this coverage amounted to over 100 column inches of material.

Zenger's, on the other hand, ran a nearly incoherent news short about their own new policy (Feb. 16). They used four and one-half inches of space to cover an important decision, especially important to **Zenger's** staff and readers. Even the bare essentials were not reported.

Will more news be censored from **Zenger's**? Don't students have the right to know what their student government is doing? Don't **Zenger's** advertisers deserve a well rounded newspaper?

If he were alive today, would John Peter Zenger allow his name to appear on such a publication?

Jacquie Harmes

Ed's note: Zenger lost his case.

No parking problem

Editor:

I read the story about the parking "problem" here with some interest. I believe the story exaggerates the situation.

The article states "SF State's morning commuters – a frustrated, angry lot – are going crazy trying to find someplace to park. If they find one within hiking distance of the campus, they're lucky."

During the brief period I drove my car to school I always found a parking space within "hiking distance" of the campus, either on 19th Avenue or Junipero Serra Blvd., a maximum of one-half mile from campus in either direction.

Handicapped people deserve closer parking, the rest of us do not require it. I haven't checked, but I believe as much of the two streets are available for parking now as were then.

I find public transportation, in the form of Muni, when I use it, to be satisfactory. Sure it's crowded, but for a short while. What's perfect?

Let's look at that parking "problem" again. One can walk from a more distant parking space. One can car pool. One can use public transportation.

Peter J. Gordon

Demand for a patrol

Editor:

I have been a full-time student at SFSU since fall '75.

I pay 25 cents to park my car daily in the General Lot and during three semesters my car has been vandalized three times, totaling more than $1,200. Last Thursday, Feb. 10, the window was smashed and the removable hard-top was removed (an operation causing much noise, 15 minutes, and a pick-up truck).

Last semester, both campus newspapers publicized the high crime areas on this campus, one of these areas being the General Garage. Millions of dollars of precious, often irreplaceable machinery are stored there every day.

In light of these facts, I demand a full-time patrol in this facility.

Caroline Weber

PHOENIX UNCLASSIFIED ADS ARE FREE to students, faculty and staff of San Francisco State, provided they meet the following requirements: Ads are published on the basis of available space. The first 35 turned in before Friday, 5:00 pm, will be published in the next issue. Unclassified ad forms are available in the Phoenix office, HLL 207. The limit is one ad per student per week and ads cannot exceed 20 words. Read the form carefully and fill out completely because ADS WITHOUT THE PROPER INFORMATION WILL BE REJECTED.

ADVERTISING A SERVICE FOR MONEY (Tutoring, typing) or selling several items of the same kind (Photostamps, rugs, etc.) costs TEN (10) cents per word, no limit, payable in advance. You must determine if your ad is of this type or not. If your not sure, ask the advertising manager before you turn it in otherwise, IT WILL BE REJECTED.

Possible Zenger's boycott

Continued from Page 1

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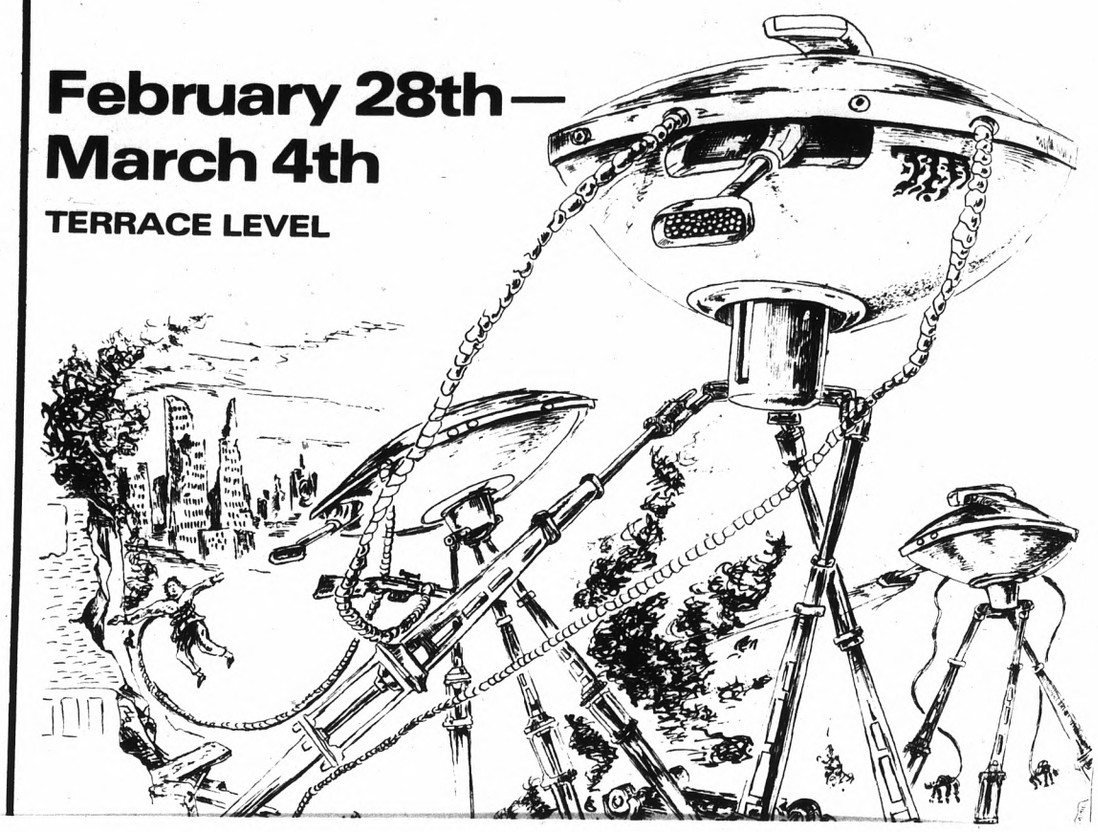
STUDENT UNION MUSIC LISTENING AREA

February 28th—March 4th

TERRACE LEVEL



Student Union

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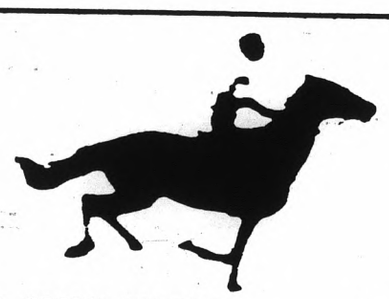
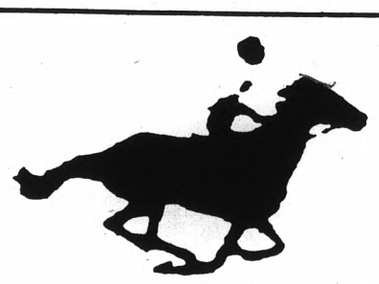




TEXT: SCOTT ZONDER
PHOTOS: L. CRISTINA VALDES

"Bet on a horse at 15-1, and he'll come in at a quarter to two."
— a friend of mine

Pssst . . . Wanna r

I came, I saw and I broke even. And after a day at the race track, I was happy to have enough money for the bridge toll on the way back.

At 11:30 a.m., the grandstand at Golden Gate Fields is already half full, even though it is an hour before the first race.

I had never been to the track in my life.

While I was walking to the gate, a man in front of me, carrying his own chair, pulled out a hip flask of brandy and took a good, long pull. At 11:30 in the morning. My kind of racing fan.

Near the entrance are two booths with three men in each, and they are selling their own racing guides with their choices for the day's races. They sell their wares like barkers on Broadway.

Since I know virtually nothing about betting on horses, I stop to buy the "Hermit Racing Guide" for $1. On the cover it says, "'Hermit' is one of the oldest racing guides and is compiled independently of so-called handicappers, and the selections are based upon diligent study and personal observation by COMPETENT TURFMEN." Yeah, sure.

As I fork over the $1, the guy, without looking at me, says, "Bet the two-four daily double."

This would have been helpful if I had known what he was talking about. I say, "Huh?" and he repeats his cryptic message to me, "Two and four on the daily double." I wish I spoke the language.

When I enter the lower grandstand, I'm on totally foreign ground. The first thing that stands out is the people looking down, studying their racing guides.

I have brought the *Chronicle's* racing guide with me, and spend the next few minutes trying to figure out what phrases like "Beat softer in router," "Dangerous front end," and "Long idle, .472/5 drill," mean.

All around me are people standing, reading, making notes, circling horses, looking off into space.

Against one wall are the windows: $2, $5, $10, $50 windows. Daily double windows and exacta windows. Win, place and show windows. And most important of all, cashiers' windows where people go to collect their winnings.

The first thing I want to do is bet. I mean, that's what you go to the track for, right? To lay the money down. If you just want to watch horses run, go to a farm.

The first two races are the daily double, and I get in the $2 daily double line.

When I get to the cage the man tells me in the daily double you have to pick the winners in the first *and* second races.

It would be hard enough to pick one winner, so I make a quick exit stage left and look for the $2 window.

Both of my racing guides seem to like Running Pool and Royal Corn in the first race. I put two dollars on Pool to win and two dollars on Corn to place, which means coming in first or second.

You get the greatest return if you bet on a horse to win, a little less if you bet on it to place, and less than that if you bet on it to show, to come in third place and up.

Four dollars will be my limit. That means I won't bet on the fifth, seventh or ninth races, the exactas, where the minimum bet is $5.

A man standing with a group of friends empties his pocket, and a waterfall of yesterday's losing tickets float to the ground.

I sit down next to an old man who has several racing guides spread out before him. I can see the veins in the nose.

"First time I ever came to the track, I won damn near $200. Since then, I've given it all back to them," he says.

He gives me some tips: "Number four in the fourth, number 12 in the fifth, and number seven in the sixth."

I nod and write them down.

One of his guides, the "Racing Form," is the horse bettor's bible. It has pages and pages of figures, times, dates and weights.

Chinese would be easier to read. I decide not to buy it.

Over the public address system a voice says, *"Three minutes to post time."*

The infield tote board gives the odds on each horse and how much money has been bet on each horse to win, place and show. The board changes every few minutes, as the amount of money bet on a horse changes. The more money bet on a horse, the lower its odds become. You could bet on a horse at 25-1, and by the time the race starts, it could be down to 3-1.

I try to read the "Racing Form" over a man's shoulder.

He turns and looks at my "Hermit" guide.

"Who they like in the fifth?"

"Old Memories and Texas Poacher."

He consults his "Racing Form" and nods.

"A lot of people like number 12 in the fifth," I say wisely. God, I've been here 35 minutes, and I'm already an expert. I wouldn't know number 12 if it came up and bit me.

"AND THEY'RE OFF."

The horses go charging out, and quickly they're in the far turn. How am I supposed to act? Should I start yelling for my horses? No, too early. But my heart's pounding, and I'm squeezing the rail in front of me.

Behind me someone says, "Go you mother, go." I silently add, "Amen."

They come down the stretch, and my horse, Running Pool, is in front. He spurts at the end to win by a couple of lengths. It's a photo finish for second, but I don't care. I don't know where my other horse finished, and I don't care about that either.

Because right now I'm ecstatic. In the first race I ever bet on, my horse wins. My first goddamn race, and I got the winner. I feel like yelling, like jumping in the air and screaming. I'm walking three feet off the ground with my body shaking.

As I'm standing in line to collect for the winner, they post second place – and it's my horse. I win again.

I can't believe it. The first two horses I ever bet on came in 1-2, just like I picked 'em. I feel like laughing hysterically. It's such a nice high, watching the cashier peel off the fives.

Now I'm walking another three feet off the ground. I've won $20 on my first race. I stuff it into my pocket. My body is still vibrating like a tuning fork gone berserk, and I start to understand one of the attractions of racing.

I *must* bet on the next race.

I bet on a 30-1 long shot (something I've always wanted to do, bet on a long shot) and on a horse that goes off at 3-1.

As the horses come out in front of the grandstand, I look at them carefully. I don't know what I'm looking for, but everyone else is looking, so I look too.

The race starts. The horses break and go into the curve. As they make their way down the stretch, someone behind me says, "Dere's de four, dere's de four, Marty, I tol ya, de four."

"De four" horse finishes second. My two horses finish somewhere north of Walnut Creek.

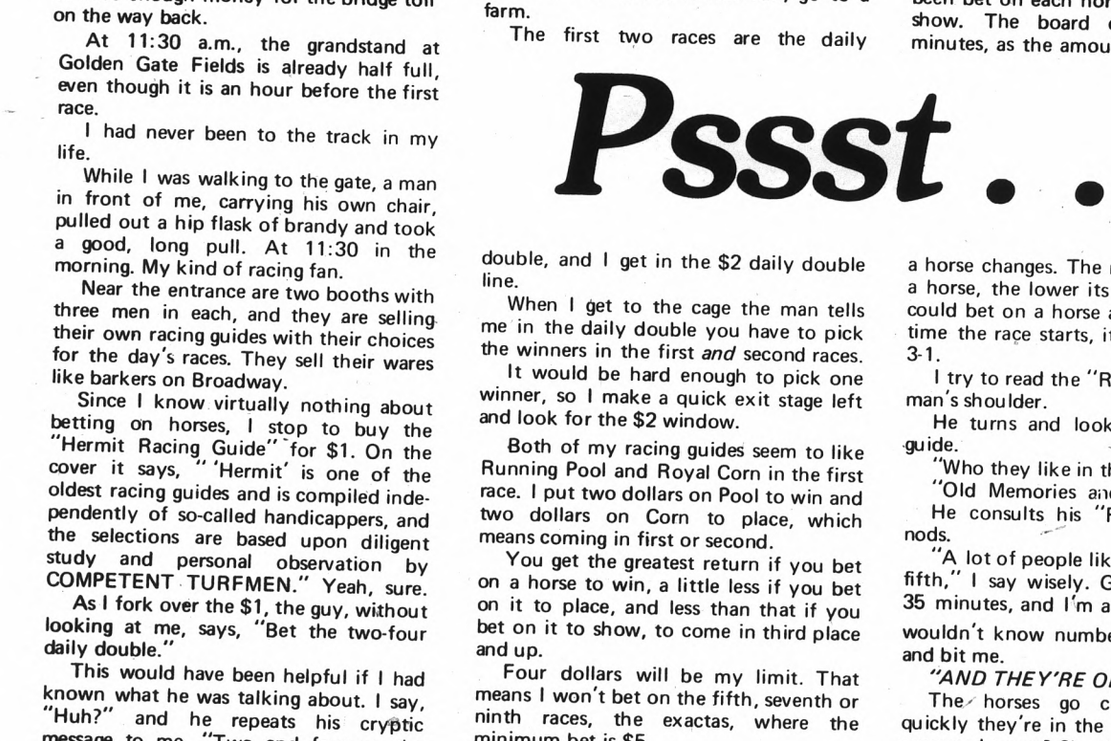
Number seven wins. Number seven went off at 45-1. If I had bet on number seven, I'd be $100 richer. I am now $4 poorer.

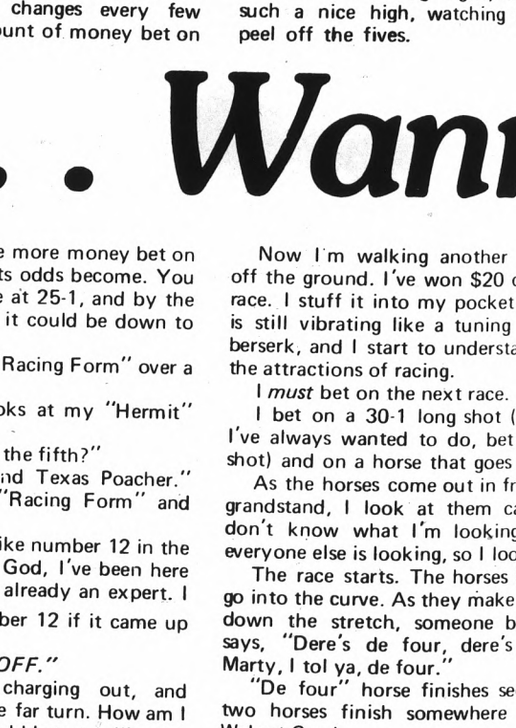
The third race is a maiden race – none of the horses has ever won a race.

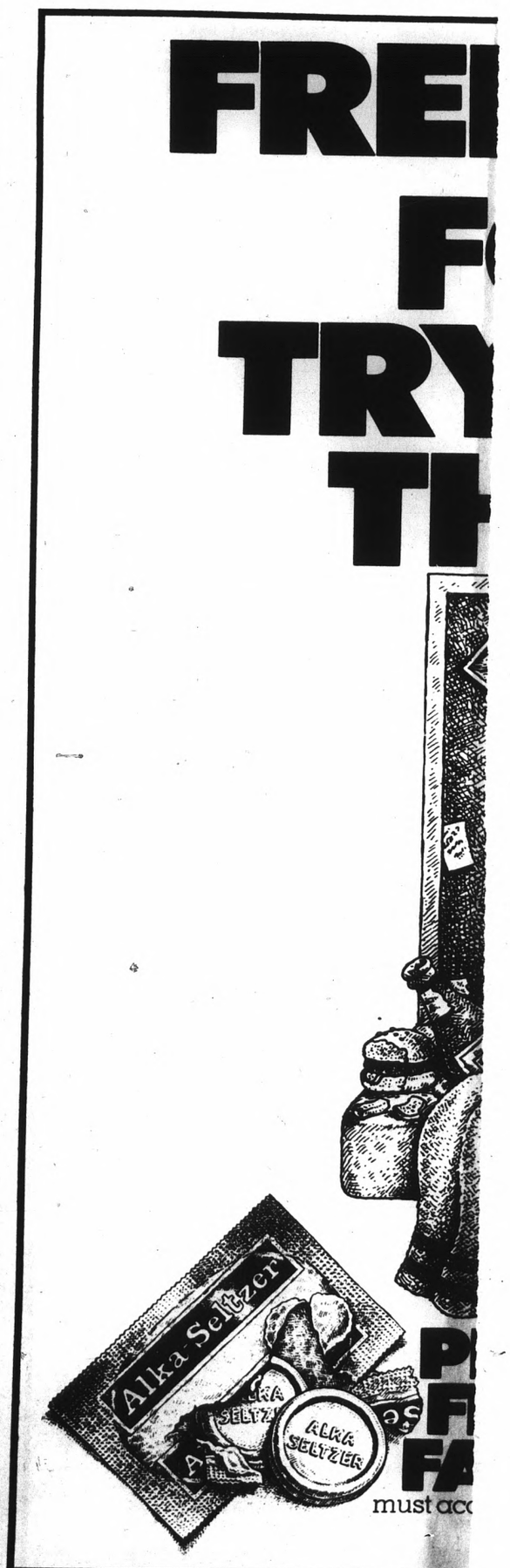
I sidle up to a nice-looking man who's reading the racing form, and ask him who he likes in the third.

"You're just throwing your money away when you bet on a maiden race unless you know the trainer or something," he says with a Scottish accent.

"It's best to keep away from these races. The owners like to sometimes hold off their horses, make sure they don't







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opinions

Editorial

Zenger's boycott: the wrong thing to do

The new editorial guidelines for *Zenger's* handed down by the Associated Students Board of Directors brought a quick reaction from a student-organized group.

It is good to see some political initiative from the usual somnolent students at SF State.

Too bad the reaction in question is a stupid thing to do.

The controversy centers around the new power given to Thabiti Mtambuzi, AS president. For the first time in the history of SF State, the AS president, by virtue of being on the editorial board, has the power to censor any story he wants.

The new policy is worded much nicer than that, but Mtambuzi now has this unprecedented power.

Enter Rich Weiss and Evelyn Messinger, two broadcast communication arts majors, who are circulating a petition for a student boycott of *Zenger's*.

They're trying to force Mtambuzi off of the editorial board by hitting *Zenger's* in the wallet -- calling advertisers and asking them not to buy ads in *Zenger's*.

And by doing this, by attacking *Zenger's* advertising revenue, the boycotters are doing the worst thing possible.

Zenger's receives $47,000 of their $77,000 from the AS, which gives the AS their power over Zenger's.

The rest of the money, $30,000, comes from advertisers. This is the only place *Zenger's* has some autonomy, so they are not totally dominated by the AS.

To try and take away this last reserve from *Zenger's* is like trying to cure a dying pneumonia patient by putting him in a meat freezer. It'll only speed up the process.

The boycotting students have the right idea in trying to remove Mtambuzi's censorship, but there are more effective ways to go about it.

Start with the AS. Talk to Mtambuzi. It's not as if he's in Washington D.C. or Sacramento. He's right there, on the mezzanine level in the Student Union.

Talk to the editor in chief at *Zenger's*, Patte Moyle.

There are three people in the administration to speak to -- Sandra Duffield, associate dean Student Activities, Larry Kroeker, dean of Student Affairs, and Stephen Dobbs, presidential assistant.

Duffield has the most day-to-day dealings with the AS, but she is the ultimate mugwump and will do very little.

Kroeker and Dobbs are the key people. Both are receptive to students, both have power, and neither are afraid to use their power.

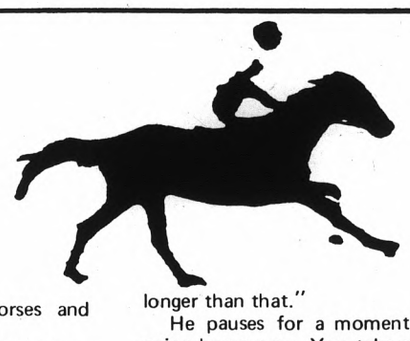
The more people you talk to, and the more often you talk to them, the better chance for success.

Keep after these people. Make them tired of seeing your face.

But don't try to cut off *Zenger's* advertising. This would be playing right into Mtambuzi's hand, making his power consolidation easier. He needs no help in that.

Brown's picks best for Court

Dick Thompson



...and really hot tip?

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win, so in the next race the odds go up and they make a killing."

I decide not to bet on the race. The man keeps talking.

"I just missed on the last race. The story of my life."

"This is the first time I've ever been here," I say.

"Don't get in the habit. Some people come here every day. I don't see how they can stand it. The waiting between races is the worst part."

He tells me how the "Racing Form" works. It lists the horse's previous races, what its times were, what kind of horses it ran against, whether the race was on dirt or grass, how much money it made last year and the year before that, who its jockeys were, and whether it prefers cream or sugar in its coffee.

Slowly the mystery is dissolving, and so is my will power not to bet on this race. A horse named Imbroeno starts to look good. "Hermit" likes her, and the guy I'm talking to says some nice things about her. I'm off to the window to put my $2 down.

The men behind the cage could be replaced by robots. All you do is give the number of your horse, and the guy hits the button and up pops your ticket. They don't smile much. They're neither friendly nor unfriendly. For them it's just a job.

I lose in the third race. My horse jumps out to an early lead, then fades like a dream.

It occurs to me how much money the track must take in on bets. The day I was there, Golden Gate Fields took in more than $1,700,000 in bets. The money doesn't seem like money. You don't think of it as something to buy food or pay the P.G.&E. bill with.

It's a green piece of paper that you use to buy a minute and a half thrill. It slips so easily out of your hand, and the man behind the cage doesn't look twice as he picks it up.

It's easy to see the major attraction of racing – a chance to make large amounts of money with no work involved, the ultimate American Dream.

So I'm starting to get desperate for a winner. I remember the old man had given me a tip for the fourth race – Missing Marbles, number four.

As it gets close to post time, I start to get a little antsy. I want to get a bet down.

"Don't worry, you still have 15 minutes," my Scottish friend says.

Yeah, I know, but who do I bet on? Ummm . . . O.K. Missing Marbles to win and Bank Me to place.

I lose again. Missing Marbles starts good and then drops off, and I think Bank Me is still running.

It starts to feel as if I'm going down for the third time.

I decide to take a break at the fifth race since it's the exacta with the $5 minimum, and because I'm tired of losing money.

Down at track level, a father passes out his tickets for the fifth race to his sons. They take them eagerly.

"Look at that little boy on the horse, Dad," one says, hanging onto the rail.

"That ain't a boy, that's a man," the father says, laughing.

Indeed, the jockeys are men – little men with deeply carved faces who rarely smile. They look aged, as if they've endured several misfortunes, but borne the sorrow quietly.

These tiny men control that thundering mass of speed and power with their small hands so easily, making it look almost effortless.

And the people who watch them prove that the desire for easy money knows no color, class or sex – blacks, whites, Chicanos, Asians and so on. The rich, the poor, male and female.

There's a surprisingly large number of children. They spend the time hitting each other, gazing at the horses and spilling coke on themselves.

Three children lean on the rail and try to pick a horse. Their parents have given them one horse to bet on between the three of them.

"Number four is so beautiful."

"No, look at number seven, number seven."

"I like number three."

"Number four is *so-o-o* beautiful."

They settle on number four.

I go over to the track photographer, thinking he might have some good tips.

"No," he says, "I never bet. There's nothing surer than losing at the track."

Where are all the experts with their inside info?

During the fifth race, I stand back and watch the crowd. As the horses come galloping down the stretch, everyone rises and presses forward. The noise increases, as if someone is slowly turning up the volume.

The race ends and everyone who loses leans back and lets out a deep sigh. Then they throw their losing tickets to the ground. The winners scramble to the cashiers to collect.

I've got to bet on the sixth race – get back a little of that money I've been losing. Two horses, Sugar Boots and Desert Boots, catch my eye.

I take a pair of Boots.

On the way to the window I stop and talk with a man wearing a green leisure suit. He has a gold front tooth.

"I just came down here for the fourth and sixth races, but that's all I ever do, gamble, poker and that shit.

"Who do I like in the sixth? That Bam Penny is one bad mother, Bam Penny.

"Like I said, all I ever do is gamble now. Not much at the races. Ain't going to make money here.

"A man ain't got no reason to be broke, no reason at all, unless he's in jail. I been broke for a day or two but never longer than that."

He pauses for a moment. "Well, I'm going home now. You take care now, my man."

Finally I get to the window. A drunk in front of me wobbles and says, "Lead me to the window so I can lose my money fair and square. I've got 20 of my ignorant dollars on this one."

And I've got four of *my* ignorant dollars on this race.

I go back and stand where I was when I won the first race. Anything to change my luck. This'll be my last race, unless I win. *Gotta win.*

With six minutes to race time a man turns to me and says, "How'd you do in the last race?"

"Didn't bet."

"I won the whole exacta – win, place, and show, $60.40."

I smile at his good fortune.

"I bet on the winner because the jockey has the same last name I do – Archleta. Other than that, I didn't know a thing about the horse or the jockey," he says.

So much for the "Racing Form."

"I once won $77 at a track in St. Louis. Of course, I had to spend all week at the track to win that much."

I ask him if he has a "Racing Form" I could look at.

"Naw," he says, "I never buy that. Too much work involved. I'd rather go fishing. Now if I can just win this race and the next exacta, I'll go home and buy me a boat."

The horses run and I lose again – Sugar Boots comes in sixth, Desert Boots, third.

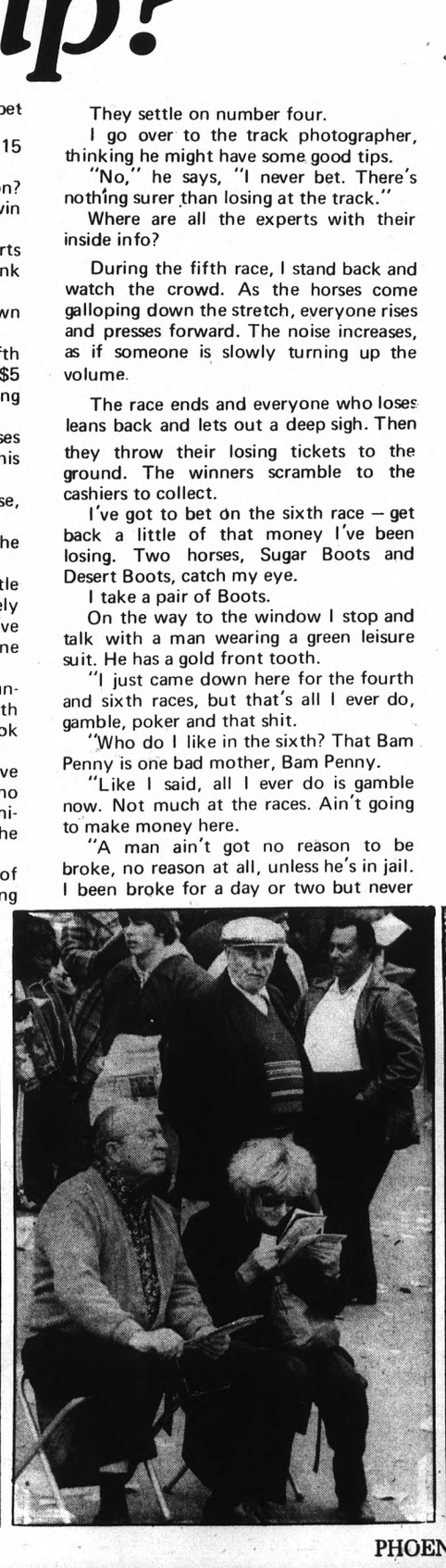
Bam Penny? Came in second, my man.

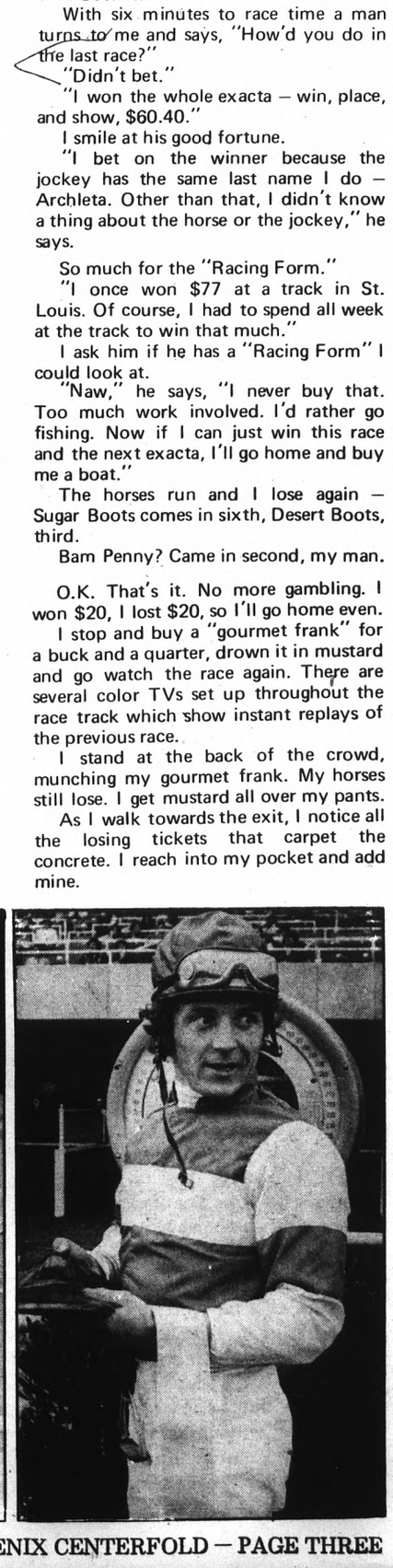
O.K. That's it. No more gambling. I won $20, I lost $20, so I'll go home even.

I stop and buy a "gourmet frank" for a buck and a quarter, drown it in mustard and go watch the race again. There are several color TVs set up throughout the race track which show instant replays of the previous race.

I stand at the back of the crowd, munching my gourmet frank. My horses still lose. I get mustard all over my pants.

As I walk towards the exit, I notice all the losing tickets that carpet the concrete. I reach into my pocket and add mine.





letters

Possible censorship?

Editor:

Newspaper editor John Peter Zenger was arrested in 1734 and charged with sedition. He had published a story attacking the governor of the New York colony.

Zenger won his case when his lawyer proved journalists could publish embarrassing stories about public officials – if the stories were true. Never before had truth been used as a defense in a case of that kind.

Thabiti Mtambuzi probably has not started to preview **Zenger's** articles, as the new **Zenger's** policy plan allows, but there seems to be evidence of some news mismanagement. Could fear of Mtambuzi's power be causing the **Zenger's** staff to censor itself?

Phoenix ran the new **Zenger's** policy story as their lead story (Feb. 17). They commented editorially on Mtambuzi's new power as a member of the **Zenger's** editorial board.

Together with a partial transcript of the new policy, this coverage amounted to over 100 column inches of material.

Zenger's, on the other hand, ran a nearly incoherent news short about their own new policy (Feb. 16). They used four and one-half inches of space to cover an important decision, especially important to **Zenger's** staff and readers. Even the bare essentials were not reported.

Will more news be censored from **Zenger's**? Don't students have the right to know what their student government is doing? Don't **Zenger's** advertisers deserve a well rounded newspaper?

If he were alive today, would John Peter Zenger allow his name to appear on such a publication?

Jacquie Harmes

Ed's note: Zenger lost his case.

No parking problem

Editor:

I read the story about the parking "problem" here with some interest. I believe the story exaggerates the situation.

The article states "SF State's morning commuters – a frustrated, angry lot – are going crazy trying to find someplace to park. If they find one within hiking distance of the campus, they're lucky."

During the brief period I drove my car to school I always found a parking space within "hiking distance" of the campus, either on 19th Avenue or Junipero Serra Blvd., a maximum of one-half mile from campus in either direction.

Handicapped people deserve closer parking, the rest of us do not require it. I haven't checked, but I believe as much of the two streets are available for parking now as were then.

I find public transportation, in the form of Muni, when I use it, to be satisfactory. Sure it's crowded, but for a short while. What's perfect?

Let's look at that parking "problem" again. One can walk from a more distant parking space. One can car pool. One can use public transportation.

Peter J. Gordon

Demand for a patrol

Editor:

I have been a full-time student at SFSU since fall '75.

I pay 25 cents to park my car daily in the General Lot and during three semesters my car has been vandalized three times, totaling more than $1,200. Last Thursday, Feb. 10, the window was smashed and the removable hard-top was removed (an operation causing much noise, 15 minutes, and a pick-up truck).

Last semester, both campus newspapers publicized the high crime areas on this campus, one of these areas being the General Garage. Millions of dollars of precious, often irreplaceable machinery are stored there every day.

In light of these facts, I demand a full-time patrol in this facility.

Caroline Weber

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PHOENIX UNCLASSIFIED ADS ARE FREE to students, faculty and staff of San Francisco State, provided they meet the following requirements: Ads are published on the basis of available space. The first 35 turned in before Friday, 5:00 pm, will be published in the next issue. Unclassified ad forms are available in the Phoenix office, HLL 207. The limit is one ad per student per week and ads cannot exceed 20 words. Read the form carefully and fill out completely because ADS WITHOUT THE PROPER INFORMATION WILL BE REJECTED.

ADVERTISING A SERVICE FOR MONEY (Tutoring, typing) or selling several items of the same kind (Photostamps, rugs, etc.) costs TEN (10) cents per word, no limit, payable in advance. You must determine if your ad is of this type or not. If your not sure, ask the advertising manager before you turn it in otherwise, IT WILL BE REJECTED.

PHOENIX CENTERFOLD – PAGE THREE

Possible Zenger's boycott

Continued from Page 1

Olivia Partridge, a sociology student who said she is acting independently of Weiss and Messinger, demanded in a letter delivered Wednesday to SF State Accounting Officer James Van Ness the return of her $10 AS fee.

Partridge said she made her request in person last Friday but was turned down.

The $10 AS fee is mandatory for students. A portion of the fee goes to *Zenger's*.

"Don't force me to violate my own constitutional rights," said Partridge. "If the policies are not revised or my payment is not returned, I'll consider a civil suit."

So far, Weiss, Messinger and Van Ness have gathered 90 student signatures on their petition. They do not plan any legal action. About 1,200 signatures are needed to force an election on an AS decision.

Weiss had also planned to organize a student boycott of *Zenger's* advertisers until "something is changed."

However, in response to a *Zenger's* article Wednesday suggesting the policies may be changed, Messinger and Weiss have delayed their boycott until the AS Board of Directors convenes next week.

"If a counter policy is not issued by then, we'll boycott again," said Messinger.

Weiss, a former *Zenger's* employe, was fired last year by former *Zenger's* production manager L. Cristina Valdes.

"He was fired for incompetence," said Valdes, currently the *Phoenix* photo editor. "It was the result of insubordination."

Zenger's is not the only student newspaper in California embroiled in controversy over editorial policies. The Chico State *Wildcat* is currently negotiating for editorial independence from the Associated Students.

Wildcat staffers claim that although the AS is their publisher, it has an obligation to protect the paper's First Amendment rights by guaranteeing its editorial autonomy.

"The First Amendment does not protect newspapers from publishers," said Moyle. "Freedom of the press belongs to those who own one. But if they (AS) tried to censor us, we would fight."

Moyle said that sections of the editorial policies are "vague," but refused to discuss amendments proposed by *Zenger's*.

Financial disclosure

Continued from Page 1

whether the proposed code will serve as a "door-opener" to more detailed disclosures that might invade his privacy. "Unscrupulous people" might use the information, he said.

"I have a concern about how the code might be modified and increased," Heap said. "First thing you know, the information divulged will be well beyond the intent of the law. At its face value I have no problems."

Like most other administrators, Ward Sangren, director of Information Systems and Analysis, is responsible for only one disclosure category. He will have to lay bare any interest he has in a business that has contracted with his department to provide materials.

"It would be adverse in my role to have a large stock holding in computer companies. I would have an obvious bias or prejudice," Sangren said.

He, too, fretted about the code's "grey areas."

"You have to walk a fairly narrow path between what's properly the public's right to know and what is the individual person's right to privacy," he said.

Sangren said if, for instance, he owned land in Contra Costa County, "That's my business. I don't believe any law like this should force me to disclose it."

He added, "I don't think it's anybody's business how much money I make or what kind of car I drive.

"It's a very difficult problem. You have two schools of thought. Either it's Big Brother looking over everything we do, or it's IBM stock shouldn't be owned by the guy whose job it is to buy computers."

correction

In a Feb. 17 article, "Plus/minus grading expensive," *Phoenix* incorrectly reported the projected cost of the system at SF State as $67,000. The correct figure is $46,000. *Phoenix* regrets the error.

STUDENT UNION MUSIC LISTENING AREA

February 28th— March 4th

TERRACE LEVEL

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The Unio

Stories of a full house

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

a common bond--card playing.

"There's a certain percentage of business derived from the hard-core element that have no-one else," Dennis says. "There's one wealthy woman who plays here all the time. She says 'Dennis, I want to thank you. This place provides me with a place where I'm wanted.'"

That is why Artichoke's stays open every day of the year, including Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter. And people come to play.

Dennis allows that there are "sickies", those who are totally addicted to the game and have to gamble everything they have.

"It's a disease like alcohol and drug addiction," he says. "If legal places like Artichoke's didn't exist, those people would only find a private bookmaker."

Dan, a bearded young man whose sandy-brown hair hangs to his shoulders, is trying to wean himself from the gambling tables. He has been playing cards for several years.

"The first time I came in and played, I won," he says. "A few of my friends tried to talk me out of coming back. But I figured I could earn enough to beat 'em (the odds)." It took me three months, but I finally did."

Although skilled in a trade which pays $320 a week, he prefers the freedom of gambling. His average earnings are $300 a month.

To win, he says, "You have to be in control of yourself. You have to listen to what the cards tell you and what other people tell you."

One man who doesn't listen to the cards is a man who comes to Artichoke's regularly. He inherited $100,000 and gambled it away in less than a year.

"I know why he loses his money," says Dan. "He plays bad. I give him plenty of action, and if he beats me in a pot, I know I'll have a chance to get it back."

Dan goes back to his game of draw poker. His partners range from a jowled and balding old man in a natty blue checkered blazer to a young man in blue jeans with a bush of unkempt curls which he nervously combs with his hand.

The bidding is low and unenthusiastic. No one seems willing to stick his neck out. Dan peeks at his cards, one at a time. Holding a pair of jacks, he raises. Everyone throws in his cards except one middle-aged man with a Palm Springs tan who fattens the pot by an additional four dollars. After a moment's thought, Dan loses confidence and adds his cards to the heap on the table.

The man grins. His bluff has worked. He wins the pot on sheer nerve and pulls the chips toward himself.

Across the room, Leon gets up from a table and walks around the rail. He is winning, he says, but has decided to change tables because a couple of men at the table are "too intense" about winning. He would rather play a couple of "live ones", inexperienced gamblers who tend to blow a lot of money.

Tony is one of Artichoke's 97 employees. He is a spare man with a receding hairline and a way of tilting his head back when he talks. His words come in short, rapid rushes.

He has worked at Artichoke's for more than 16 years. As floorman, he coordinates the action on the tables. He sells chips, replaces decks, and mediates disputes. His word in a questioned play is final.

"I'm on my feet for nine hours," he says. "It's the kind of job where you can't let up."

The story of how he got his start in gambling is a tale Tony has told many times.

"I once got lucky and won $1600 rolling dice," he says. He wanted to see the Mardi Gras, so he hopped a freight train to New Orleans where he lost it all in a gambling house.

Feeling dejected, Tony says he sought solace in a house of prostitution.

"I had one silver dollar left and thought to myself, 'I might as well be broke as have a dollar in my pocket,' so I went in.

"We were in bed 20 minutes," he says, "and she's in love with me. So she says 'Look, I'll give you $500 if you promise to come back.'"

So out he went to try his luck again. When he returned to her with $2100, she told him she had given him luck by putting one of her pubic hairs behind his neck.

Deciding they had a good thing, they took to the road, gambling foolishly. But when they got to Canada, says Tony, "She was out of hair, and I was out of quarters."

Before he worked at Artichoke's, Tony used to go there to gamble.

"I'd go in to punish someone," he says. "I wanted to break 'em. And the first thing I knew, they'd nail me. They'd just be sitting there, nice and calm, waiting for someone emotional like me to come in.

"There were times when I was a player, and I would be upset and nervous, and my heart would be palpitating. And I knew I had to get out of the house--I had to be playing.

"The minute I got there and started playing, I would be all right."

Tony's wife, Norma, remembers how Tony used to slip out of the house.

"He actually sneaked out with his shoes in his hand," she recalls. "I thought he had a girlfriend. So one night I followed him to where he was gambling.

"I saw everybody excited. Their faces were red. There were hundreds of dollars on the table in front of them. At least then I knew it wasn't a woman," Norma says.

Gambling, says Tony, is more than winning and losing money.

"We all have emotional problems, and we all play out those problems in some way or another. Gambling is one way to do it," he says.

"When I was investing in the stock market, I might lose thousands and wouldn't get nervous about it. With gambling, the energy you're expending is right at the spot--here and now."

When Tony stopped playing emotionally, he started to win. That's when he quit.

"I was working there (at Artichoke's), he says, "and that was more than enough to satisfy my need to gamble. I kept seeing myself mirrored in the other players."

Five o'clock approaches. People still make futile attempts to find a parking spot in Artichoke's lot. As the workers and businessmen arrive to cash their checks for chips, the wooden doors open more often. The clatter of the poker chips competes with the din of Friday night gamblers looking for luck in card-filled hands.

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opinions

Editorial

Zenger's boycott: the wrong thing to do

The new editorial guidelines for *Zenger's* handed down by the Associated Students Board of Directors brought a quick reaction from a student-organized group.

It is good to see some political initiative from the usual somnolent students at SF State.

Too bad the reaction in question is a stupid thing to do.

The controversy centers around the new power given to Thabiti Mtambuzi, AS president. For the first time in the history of SF State, the AS president, by virtue of being on the editorial board, has the power to censor any story he wants.

The new policy is worded much nicer than that, but Mtambuzi now has this unprecedented power.

Enter Rich Weiss and Evelyn Messinger, two broadcast communication arts majors, who are circulating a petition for a student boycott of *Zenger's*.

They're trying to force Mtambuzi off of the editorial board by hitting *Zenger's* in the wallet -- calling advertisers and asking them not to buy ads in *Zenger's*.

And by doing this, by attacking *Zenger's* advertising revenue, the boycotters are doing the worst thing possible.

Zenger's receives $47,000 of their $77,000 from the AS, which gives the AS their power over Zenger's.

The rest of the money, $30,000, comes from advertisers. This is the only place *Zenger's* has some autonomy, so they are not totally dominated by the AS.

To try and take away this last reserve from *Zenger's* is like trying to cure a dying pneumonia patient by putting him in a meat freezer. It'll only speed up the process.

The boycotting students have the right idea in trying to remove Mtambuzi's censorship, but there are more effective ways to go about it.

Start with the AS. Talk to Mtambuzi. It's not as if he's in Washington D.C. or Sacramento. He's right there, on the mezzanine level in the Student Union.

Talk to the editor in chief at *Zenger's*, Patte Moyle.

There are three people in the administration to speak to -- Sandra Duffield, associate dean Student Activities, Larry Kroeker, dean of Student Affairs, and Stephen Dobbs, presidential assistant.

Duffield has the most day-to-day dealings with the AS, but she is the ultimate mugwump and will do very little.

Kroeker and Dobbs are the key people. Both are receptive to students, both have power, and neither are afraid to use their power.

The more people you talk to, and the more often you talk to them, the better chance for success.

Keep after these people. Make them tired of seeing your face.

But don't try to cut off *Zenger's* advertising. This would be playing right into Mtambuzi's hand, making his power consolidation easier. He needs no help in that.

Brown's picks best for Court

Dick Thompson

The nominations of a woman and a black to California's Supreme Court could be interpreted as Governor Brown's response to the court's recent Bakke decision.

Allan Bakke, a white male, filed suit charging "invidious discrimination" because of his race when he was denied admittance to the UC Davis medical school, even though he met other academic requirements.

Under the UC Davis program, 16 of the 100 first-year students admitted must be disadvantaged persons, usually minorities.

The governor's nominations, coming on the heels of this decision, bring into focus the question: Has the governor selected Rose Bird and Wiley Manuel to bring minority representation to the court and thus provide a socially balanced bench, or has he chosen the people best qualified for the positions?

I believe the governor has done both.

Rose Bird has no judicial experience, but qualifications cannot always be measured by traditional standards of accomplishment.

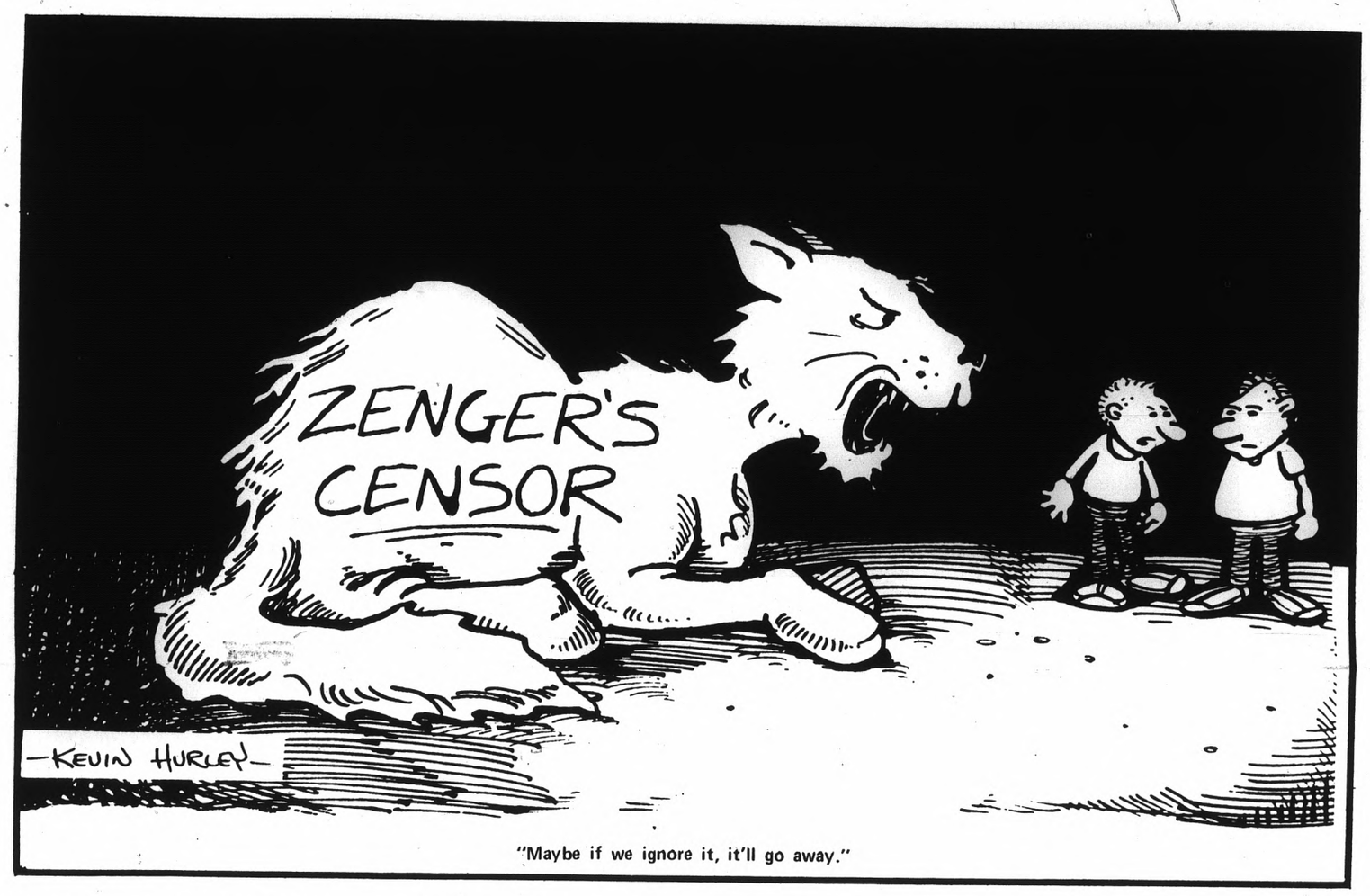
Qualifications should include one's experience as a woman or other minority. Qualifications should include surpassing the social and career barriers that confront minorities.

After all, the purpose of any selection process is to choose the person best qualified. It is not, as Bakke argues, to choose the person with the highest test scores attached to his name.

Brown chose two people with both intellectual ability and experience as minority members.

By evaluating individuals within the context of their social framework, he chose two people who can bring compassion to justice and understanding to reason.

Bakke may be successful with his U.S. Supreme Court suit and may eventually enter medical school. But something more important is at stake than the health of Bakke's future patients. It is the health of this society.



"Maybe if we ignore it, it'll go away."

The Third Degree

A love affair renewed

Mike Hutcheson

Spring fertility rites have begun. The annual intercollegiate sports/student government courtship will bloom again this week.

Should tradition prevail, the affair will end in less than a month. Once again, the lovers will quarrel about the dowry.

Athletic Director Paul Rundell, with the administration's help, will attempt to charm the Associated Students out of one-hundred grand. He'll be lucky to get the usual $75,000.

Like an aging suitor wooing a young virgin, Rundell chatted briefly with AS Treasurer Michael Greenwood last week. Rundell said they discussed nothing so crude as the budget.

But a wicked gleam in his eye revealed his true intent. He said this year he would ask for "a little more" than last year's $103,954 request.

That means this semester's flirtation could get kinky. The current student government campaigned actively against intercollegiate sports funding.

Each year the seduction begins anew. Student governments view administration financial overtures as outright debauchery.

Rundell has been a determined swain in the past. Last spring he packed budget meetings with campus athletes in what became the liveliest political brawl of the season.

No law requires students to fund intercollegiate sports. The education code merely "allows" them to.

Administrators insist students pay for sports to insure AS involvement with academic instruction. Yet student representatives want to make their own financial decisions.

And so the waltz plays on. Anticipating student resistance, sports makes a preposterous budget request. The AS counters with a proposal so low as to be insulting.

The romance tails off in a series of memos between the AS and the administration that ultimately set the figure at around $75,000.

But while it lasts the courtship is a sizzler.

The absurdium

A letter to Uncle Paul F. Romberg, president, SF State:

Dear Uncle Paul:

I see you approved the Academic Senate's proposal to reinstate finals week.

But the memo you sent to Dr. Hyde, chairman of the Academic Senate, well, I don't really understand.

First you say: "I am and will approve the Senate's request to reinstitute a formal final examination period."

But then you say: "I am puzzled, however, by the policy's call for a formal examination week yet it does not require final examinations.

And then the kicker: "It appears what you propose to do is to create a University policy but then allow those who choose not to follow it to go their own way. *A situation such as that will only create confusion for the student body, and eliminate the essence of your recommendation for formal final examinations.*" (Italics added.)

Uncle Paul -- do you favor the plan or don't you? How could you approve it if you have all those questions?

And Uncle Paul -- who writes your memos? He didn't pass English 400, did he?

Your loving nephew,
Izgart

PHOENIX
1977

Phoenix *is a weekly laboratory newspaper published during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. The official opinions of the* Phoenix *editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorials. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.*

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letters

Possible censorship?

Editor:

Newspaper editor John Peter Zenger was arrested in 1734 and charged with sedition. He had published a story attacking the governor of the New York colony.

Zenger won his case when his lawyer proved journalists could publish embarrassing stories about public officials -- if the stories were true. Never before had truth been used as a defense in a case of that kind.

Thabiti Mtambuzi probably has not started to preview **Zenger's** articles, as the new **Zenger's** policy plan allows, but there seems to be evidence of some news mismanagement. Could fear of Mtambuzi's power be causing the **Zenger's** staff to censor itself?

Phoenix ran the new **Zenger's** policy story as their lead story (Feb. 17). They commented editorially on Mtambuzi's new power as a member of the **Zenger's** editorial board.

Together with a partial transcript of the new policy, this coverage amounted to over 100 column inches of material.

Zenger's, on the other hand, ran a nearly incoherent news short about their own new policy (Feb. 16). They used four and one-half inches of space to cover an important decision, especially important to **Zenger's** staff and readers. Even the bare essentials were not reported.

Will more news be censored from **Zenger's**? Don't students have the right to know what their student government is doing? Don't **Zenger's** advertisers deserve a well rounded newspaper?

If he were alive today, would John Peter Zenger allow his name to appear on such a publication?

Jacquie Harmes

Ed's note: Zenger lost his case.

No parking problem

Editor:

I read the story about the parking "problem" here with some interest. I believe the story exaggerates the situation.

The article states "SF State's morning commuters -- a frustrated, angry lot -- are going crazy trying to find someplace to park. If they find one within hiking distance of the campus, they're lucky."

During the brief period I drove my car to school I always found a parking space within "hiking distance" of the campus, either on 19th Avenue or Junipero Serra Blvd., a maximum of one-half mile from campus in either direction.

Handicapped people deserve closer parking, the rest of us do not require it. I haven't checked, but I believe as much of the two streets are available for parking now as were then.

I find public transportation, in the form of Muni, when I use it, to be satisfactory. Sure it's crowded, but for a short while. What's perfect?

Let's look at that parking "problem" again. One can walk from a more distant parking space. One can car pool. One can use public transportation.

Peter J. Gordon

Demand for a patrol

Editor:

I have been a full-time student at SFSU since fall '75.

I pay 25 cents to park my car daily in the General Lot and during three semesters my car has been vandalized three times, totaling more than $1,200. Last Thursday, Feb. 10, the window was smashed and the removable hard-top was removed (an operation causing much noise, 15 minutes, and a pick-up truck).

Last semester, both campus newspapers publicized the high crime areas on this campus, one of these areas being the General Garage. Millions of dollars of precious, often irreplaceable machinery are stored there every day.

In light of these facts, I demand a full-time patrol in this facility.

Caroline Weber

Unclassifieds

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FOR SALE: Silverplated piccolo, $140 or best offer. Six years old, excellent condition. Leave message for Gail, 824-2864.

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LOST: Lady's Caraval watch. Lost around Feb. 11th by the Gym. Call Peggy, 992-6990.

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sports

Men's cagers split final home contests

George Mena and Ed Lit

Generosity is fine, but SF State's basketball team overdid it in Saturday night's 76-75 loss to Humboldt State.

SF State played give-away once too often and dropped its sixth Far Western Conference game when Humboldt's Jeff Peters hit a 15-foot jump shot with three seconds left in the contest.

The Gators' Jekyll-and-Hyde behavior included running off the initial 13 points of the game, then allowing Humboldt to close to within two at 21-19 and later increasing a three-point halftime lead to 15 before the Lumberjacks began chopping away.

"We just put the ball on the floor at times and just dribbled the ball," said Gator coach Lyle Damon. "We'd run our offense sometimes, and sometimes we wouldn't. It was a case of our going good and they weren't, and then it just reversed on us."

Humboldt had little trouble running its offense, however, as the Lumberjacks were twice able to reduce huge Gator leads.

The attack was powered by Jeff Sutton and Steve Alexander, who combined for 50 points.

Sutton inflicted most of the pain, scoring 34 points, including 14 of 21 shots from the floor. Alexander finished with 16. SF State's Orlando Williams totaled 20.

In addition to his 34 points, Sutton collected a game-high 10 rebounds, while SF State's Jerry Lankford added 18 points to Orlando Williams' 20. Grant Fittje and Dennis Williams each had eight rebounds.

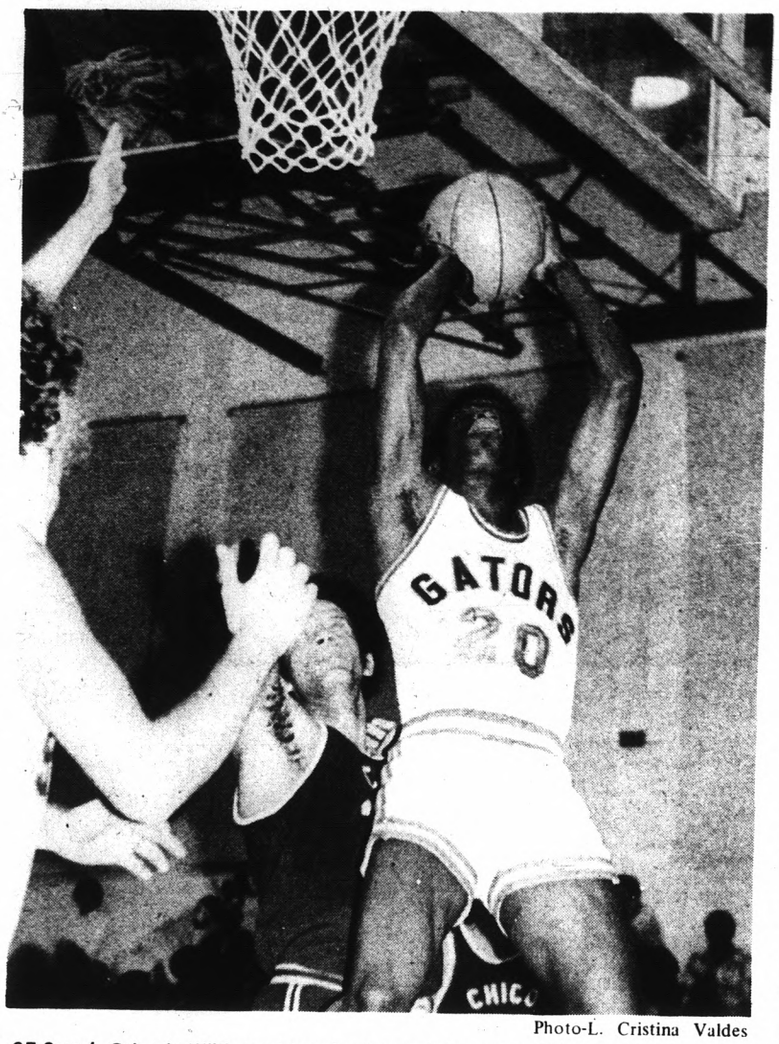

Photo-L. Cristina Valdes

SF State's Orlando Williams drives for two points against Chico State.

Greg Payton's three-point play, along with the shooting of Orlando and Dennis Williams, enabled the Gators to build their early lead.

Midway through the first half, the Lumberjacks closed to within eight before Humboldt State Coach Jim Cosentino called time out. Following the break, Humboldt limited the Gators to just two points in a six-minute span and trailed by three at halftime.

A 14-2 burst by the Gators at the start of the second half increased their lead to 15 and forced Cosentino to use two of Humboldt's three timeouts within the first six minutes.

The Lumberjacks didn't need their final timeout until 35 seconds remained in the game.

In the meantime, Sutton hit five three-point plays. His third trimmed SF State's lead to three, 61-58, with just under 10 minutes left.

SF State's Lankford and Sutton then traded shots, until the latter's final three-pointer made it 71-70 with 2:51 left.

Payton hit a jumper, and Lankford drove the base line for the Gators' final points before Cosentino used his final timeout with 35 seconds left and the Lumberjacks trailing by one.

Humboldt worked the clock down to six seconds before Dennis Williams knocked the ball loose from Sutton's grasp and out of bounds.

The Gators then called time out to devise a way to keep the ball away from Sutton, only to see Peters give the Lumberjacks the lead for the first, last and only time they would need it.

On Friday night, the Gators were in control from the start and defeated Chico State's Wildcats, 65-57.

Damon had the Gators concentrate on stopping two key Wildcats.

"Chico is fundamentally sound. Gary Melugin and Jim Schreiner are the dominant shooters," Damon said.

The Gators played an excellent zone defense, blocking the middle and holding Melugin to just six points. Schreiner managed 14, but most of them came late in the second half when the Gators were in command.

"Schreiner ripped us up the first game and Coach Damon said to watch and stop him," said Fittje, the Gators' starting center.

SF State had the lead eight minutes after the game started and never relinquished it. Orlando Williams had a hot hand and led all scorers with 26 points. He shot 10 for 19 from the field and 6 for 8 from the free throw line.

Jim Turner, Dennis Williams and Lankford worked for position under the basket and outrebounded the visitors, 22-11, in the first half.

When the Gators were not fast breaking, Damon instructed the offense to use a triple post. Three Gator big men set up near the basket and fed to guards for easy baskets.

The Gators went into a semi-stall with four minutes remaining in the game.

"We spread out at the end and split it open. We used our heads tonight and it paid off," said Payton.

On Tuesday night, the Gators travelled to Hayward and were defeated by the Pioneers, 87-83. Orlando Williams scored a game-high 28 points and Payton added 22.

The Gators, 3-7 in FWC play, close their 1977 season on the road with final games at UC Davis Friday and Sacramento State on Saturday.

Winning is not the only thing

David Bella

In a day when collegiate sports are dominated by the Lombardian philosophy "winning is the only thing", and most coaches on the college level use jockstraps as thinking caps, it's reassuring to know that belief in the value of athletics for its own sake is not limited to grammar school nuns supervising recess.

At SF State there is a coach who is successful, without holding to the philosophy of the "win-at-any-cost" warrior.

Her name is Gooch Foster.

"I like to win, don't get me wrong," says Foster, Associate Athletic Director of SF State's women's program. "But the most important thing is watching people achieve. I love the students I work with. I like to see them come in at a certain stage of their lives and watch them progress. As far as I'm concerned that is what it's all about."

Foster feels there has been a negative attitude towards women's athletics for too long.

"Young women need positive role models to relate to," says Foster. "It's starting to happen. I think the staff at SF State is an excellent example. You couldn't find better role models anywhere.

"It's time we let women show not only college athletes but everyone that women should not be ashamed of themselves for competing in what our society has termed a man's area."

Foster, 35, grew up in Nashville, Tenn., where she got her start in athletics.

"If you know anything about Tennessee you know that women's basketball and sports in general are about the biggest things going," said Foster. "It seemed to be the most important thing in everyone's life, including mine. As a young woman growing up, the thing to do wasn't to be a cheerleader but to be a basketball player."

Foster was an all-state hoopster in high school and went on to play at George Peabody College in Nashville.

Photo-Dave Epperson

Gooch Foster watches her women's basketball team in action.

After graduation, she coached high school students.

"While I was in high school I had a coach who was super," says Foster. "Playing under her guidance, I learned the fundamentals of the game. She pushed me to the limit, and that was exactly what I needed at the time. Her influence was tremendous."

Foster left Nashville to teach at a girls' school in Virginia. A short time later, she returned to Indiana University and earned a doctorate in education.

Her next job was coaching at Illinois State University where her basketball and softball teams played in state and national tournaments. She was hired as SF State's women's athletic coordinator in 1973.

Coaching basketball and volleyball is a small part of Foster's job. Most of her time goes to directing an athletic program that has its share of obstacles. According to Foster, the Associated Students allot the Athletic Department about $65,500 per year. That sum is the combined total for both men's and women's athletics.

"That budget put up against any women's budget across the nation, cannot even be compared. And this year they want us to cut it even more," Foster says.

"In this day and age of declining enrollment it would seem you would increase programs that attract students instead of cutting budgets as the A.S. has promised," she said. "On this campus more student interest is generated by our program than any other."

Foster must also work with an apparently apathetic administration.

"I don't know what the administration's views towards women's athletics are," says Foster. "I guess they are not negative because I probably would have heard something by now. I just go ahead and do my job. No one has jumped down my throat yet, but no one has patted me on the back yet either."

Foster's players, however, are supportive of their coach.

"Coach Foster does a fine job," says sophomore guard Debbie Kjellberg. "She is organized and she knows what she wants. She always pushes us to do the best we can and never really stresses winning that much.

"She would rather see us play well and never decline. Even if we lose she only asks that we always put our best effort forward."

In a recent game against Sacramento State, Foster's women were in the middle of a close contest when an official made a questionable call. Up bolted Foster, who grabbed the ball and slammed it to the floor as the referee announced a foul against SF State.

Almost in the same motion, Foster retrieved the ball and politely returned it to the official, apologizing for her outburst.

One can only wonder what Coach Lombardi would have said if he were around to see that happen. He wouldn't have believed it.

Cagers tied for first place

SF State's women's basketball team gained a share of first place in the Northern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference with an 84-78 win over Chico State Saturday night.

The Gator's improved their record to 13-5.

Dianna Grayer led the Gator women with 30 points, while Marty Kennedy added 20.

Grapplers take third place in FWC tourney

Monroe Schacht

The SF State wrestling team took third place in the Far Western Conference Championships last weekend at Chico State.

In addition, the Gators advanced seven of nine men to the NCAA Division II Wrestling Championships in Cedar Falls, Iowa, on March 4-5.

Three Gators--Dave Nelsen at 134 lbs., Jerry Esses at 167 lbs., and heavyweight Jeff Ricketts--finished first in their weight categories.

Also advancing to Iowa were Robert Gibbs, 158 lbs., Vince Belser, 190 lbs., John Espana, 177 lbs., and Tommy Johnson, the first freshman in SF State history to advance in the 126 lbs. classification.

"The guys really wrestled well. In fact, it's the first time I've ever seen a wrestling team wrestle this well and not win," Coach Allen Abraham said.

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arts

On stage: "The Sea"

Jeffrey Weber

The SF State Theatre Arts Department presents the West Coast premiere of Edward Bond's 1973 drama, "The Sea," in the Little Theatre this week.

The Thursday, Friday and Saturday performances begin at 8 p.m.

The play, set in a small English coastal town in 1907, begins with a boating accident in a storm. Subsequent action centers around the lone survivor's disorienting experiences in his dead shipmate's town.

"Our social upbringing makes us afraid of each other and of the profound emotions that bind us together," said Paul Lifton, the Theatre Arts Department graduate student who is directing "The Sea."

"Bond's message is that society can be changed, and we can learn to be more humane," Lifton said.

"The Sea" is a literary vehicle presenting the playwright's contention that the establishment of a more moral social order is imperative. In the play, Bond, born in London of working-class parents, explores the concept of "moral socialism" which has evolved through his earlier plays, "Saved," "Early Morning," and his screenplay for "Blow-Up."

"The playwright uses a 'distancing' technique to give his plays historical perspective," Lifton said, explaining Bond's use of the past as the setting for his plays. "His plays deal with important social institutions and values, not specific problems."

Lifton, 26, is directing the play as part of his master's thesis. He has acted with the Berkeley Stage Company and the Berkeley Repertory Theatre.

The players include Kent Dunsmore as Hatch, Lynn Eldredge as Mrs. Rafi, Lyse Soloman as Rose, Scott Stiegel as Willy, and David McCort as Evens.

Striking a pose for pay

Pamela deDeugd

The room was silent except for the sound of pencil scratches and an occasional cough or sigh. Sunlight filtered through rows of square Art Deco glass.

Don Mills -- slender, dark-eyed, serious and nude -- held a long pose on a small spot-lighted stage while art students in the life drawing class sat on raised wooden platforms sketching the muscled curvature of his body.

"Artist's modeling doesn't depend on beauty," said Mills during one of his 5-minute breaks. "It's the body type that counts . . . variety as well as what the artist is looking for at the time.

Because he is slender, with well-defined muscles, Mills is a good model for anatomy classes. He does other types of modeling as well but gets called less for portrait work because of his beard.

There are three kinds of artist's modeling, he explained: "In sculptural modeling you hold one long pose five hours a day, one day a week, for ten weeks. For painting, you use one pose and costumes with color. I've done everything from posing in top coat and tails to posing with my Harley."

But posing for drawing is his favorite type of modeling:

"There's more variety. You do a lot of short poses, perhaps 20 minutes of 30 second poses . . . very active.

Mills likes modeling because of "the freedom of hours, choice of whom to work for and the chance to be around artists and creative people."

"It requires a minimum of energy," he said. "I could make a career out of it, but I doubt if I'll be in it the rest of my life."

Linda Bond has been a freelance artists' model for seven years. She is 5'3" and weighs 125 pounds and describes herself as "muscular, not skinny and not fat."

The sometimes cook, carpenter and teacher is a student at SF State who is working on credentials to teach art in elementary and high schools.

Bond likes artist's modeling because she said "It makes me less self-conscious about my body. Modeling for artists is totally different from modeling for commercial artists or photographers. Looking absolutely gorgeous isn't that important."

Holding a long pose can be difficult, though: "Most of the time you're biting your tongue," she said.

Except for one photographer who told her about his "wonderful, open marriage," she has never had any problem with artists making passes at her.

"That's what mothers are always worried about, but it's never been true for me," she said.

Some students are embarrassed by the nudity aspect, said Bond: "It's as if they're thinking 'My God, that person's going to take off her clothes.' I like to establish a rapport with them so if they don't like a pose they'll say so."

Reactions from friends, she said, "were everything from 'I'd be too embarrassed' to 'Send me a photograph.'

"I don't personally feel naked when I'm modeling," said Bond. "You can't let your ego become so extended that you are afraid of another person invading your territory.

Helen Paulsen is blonde with almond-shaped eyes and a Rubinesque figure. She has been a model for nine years. She is normally an artist's model but sometimes does photographic modeling which, like Bond, she doesn't enjoy as much.

"Working for artists allows me to be more aware of people around me and what's happening. I have time to meditate on what I'm doing. Photographic modeling is too fast. You don't get to know the photographer as you do the artists."

Relating to student artists is not always easy. Paulsen says that "at times there are people that I have worked for who are impersonal, who want to keep me as a separate object."

Modeling shifts are four hours long. Models pose for 20 minutes at a time with a five-minute break. Mills said that "poses are sometimes painful. You get cold. You have to concentrate on keeping your head and hands in place."

In spite of the hard work and low pay -- $4.50 an hour -- modeling jobs are hard to get.

Mills, because he is a San Francisco Artist's Guild model, works about 30 hours a week. But Bond and Paulsen, who are freelance models, have more trouble finding work.

Bond said that "you can't support yourself modeling. In another city perhaps you could. Around here you have to really scrape to get a job. If you get a good reputation for being on time, and if you're lucky, you can make more than $30 a week."

Paulsen said she auditioned for the guild, but didn't like the way the audition was handled.

"A group of models were judges. They watched me go through poses. Two hundred people applied for 14 positions." But Paulsen wasn't one of the 14 chosen.

"It would be nice if I could find more work in the area she said. "I have to find odd jobs to make it through the month."

Photos - L. Cristina Valdes

Model Don Mills sits still for student artist: "Poses are sometimes painful...You have to concentrate on keeping your head and hands in place.

Calendar

FEB 24—MARCH 2

ART

Today thru Wed – Photographs by Lynn Mueller. Student Union Gallery (in the basement).

FILM

Today and Fri – "Shampoo," with Warren Beatty and Julie Christie. University Productions. Barbary Coast. Thurs: 4 and 8 p.m. Fri: 8 p.m. Students $1.

Mon – Fellini's "Nights of Cabiria," with Giulietta Masina. Cinematheque. McKenna Theatre at 7:30 p.m. Students $1.

Tues – "The Hidden Structure," from BBC television series by Jacob Bronowski. Sci 101 at 2 p.m. Admission free.

Wed – "The Servant," with Dirk Bogarde, James Fox and Sarah Miles. Cinematheque. McKenna Theatre at 7:30 p.m. Students $1.

LECTURES

Wed – Dr. Arnie Shapiro conducts "Relaxation Workshop." EROS. Student Union B114-115 at noon.

Wed – Dr. David Marvin on "The Pot Comes to Boil in Southern Africa." Conference rooms A-E at noon.

MUSIC

Today – Latino jazz sounds of Night Flyte. UP Time series. Barbary Coast at noon. Admission free.

Fri – Music Department student recital. Knuth Hall at 1 p.m. Admission free.

Mon – Classical Lute. Union Depot at noon. Admission free.

Tue – Honky-tonk pianist Omar Khayam. Union Depot, 5-7 p.m. Admission free.

Wed – Mozart Piano Works, performed by William Corbett-Jones. Knuth Hall at 8 p.m. Students $2.

Wed – Seldon Bermont and friends. Union Depot at noon. Admission free.

Wed – Folk rock group, Steve Seskin and friends. Union Depot 5-7 p.m. Admission free.

POETRY

Wed – Imamu Amiri Baraka, formerly Le Roi Jones, author of "Blues People" and "Dutchman." Barbary Coast at 3 p.m. Poetry Center. Admission free.

THEATRE

Today thru Sat – Edward Bond's "The Sea," directed by Paul Lifton. Little Theatre at 8 p.m. Students $1.50 and $1.75.

Today – Peter Schaffer's "The White Liars," directed by Nancy Reed. Showcase Theatre. The Little Theatre at 12:30 p.m. Admission free.

Fri and Sat – Northern California Oral Interpretation Festival. Registration in HLL 324. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Tue – Lanford Wilson's "Home Free!" directed by Wayne Strei. Showcase Theatre. Arena Theatre at 1 p.m. Admission free.

Tue and Wed – "The Children's Hour," by Lillian Hellman. Brown Bag Theatre. CA 102 at noon. Admission free.

----CORRECTION----

The Brown Bag production of "And One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" will not be seen until March 22-25.

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backwords

High risk job

Life of a woman cop

Kim McKillop

A year-and-a-half ago, San Francisco policewoman Jackie Jehl had lots of free time. Time to sit and sip tea in the Japanese Tea Garden, take a bicycle ride or jog.

Becoming a policewoman changed all that.

Working a graveyard shift at the Taraval Station leaves her "just enough time to run errands, clean house, sleep four or five hours a night and work," said Jehl (pronounced Yale).

Why police work then?

"Actually," she says, "I wanted to be a fireman like my father since I was 10 or 11. And since I never had a brother, I never thought in terms of men's and women's work. So I didn't know that kind of job wasn't girl's work."

Jehl first applied for the position of policewoman in late 1972 but had to wait more than a year to be considered.

Early in 1974, she was notified of a vacancy. She took the written exam in September, received notice she passed in November, and signed up for two successive weekends of physical agility tests.

Before she was accepted to the Police Academy, however, an opening came up in the department for clerk typist and Jehl took it. While working in the office, she tried to hide her career aspirations.

"I didn't want the guys to know I'd applied for policewoman. Here I was their secretary, and I was trying for a job in their department.

"A lot of them tried to discourage me," she says. "They would say, 'you don't want that dirty job.' But the longer I was there, the more I wanted to check it out for myself."

In June she received news she would be going to the academy the following month.

The 13-week Police Academy training session that began in July, 1975 was the first to include women. Of the 70 trainees in Jehl's division, 30 were women.

The training routine was intensive and vigorous. One woman quit because someone kicked her in the stomach during the training period. Another injured her shoulder during the training and left with a disability pension.

"During training, women had to keep up with the guys physically," Jehl says. "A lot of women were matched with the men for wrestling and many got hurt because they were mismatched.

"At one point I had to throw my male partner as part of defense training. Each time I threw him, he had to do 20 pushups as punishment. Pretty soon the whole class stopped to watch him do those pushups."

Jehl later learned that the training captain had pulled the man aside and warned him not to let her throw him again.

"He didn't want me to have any self-confidence," she says. "I feel with my physical strength and brains I can do the job and I think the academy was out to dump women during the physical training.

"At the end of the 13 weeks, we had to take a physical agility test and complete seven critical tasks," Jehl says.

The seven "critical" tasks included a passive-resistor technique (a personal defense tactic), a non-passive-resistor technique, carrying a 100-pound sack 10 feet, dragging a body 25 feet, and carrying a person on one's back. To pass, trainees had to score 70 per cent or better.

"Two of the 30 women passed these tests," Jehl says. "The rest of us didn't, so we had to direct traffic at Christmas time and continue to work out in the gym."

Make up tests were scheduled three times.

"Each time, they told us it was the real thing, but we would find out later that it wasn't true," Jehl says.

Although she had successfully performed all "critical" tasks on her third attempt, Jehl was rated only 69.7, just below passing. She promptly wrote to Police Chief Charles R. Gain who arranged to meet with her and another female trainee with the same problem.

"Gain looked into the matter," Jehl says, "and found out I was number five on the women's list at the Academy. That meant I was the next one eligible. So when the next opening came up, I was called."

Jehl last took the agility tests in late 1975. She scored high enough to begin nine weeks of training with a special officer.

This training consisted of rotating shifts at different police stations in the city including the Southeast Station, Mission Station, Park Street Station and the Taraval Station where she now works.

At the last post, under Captain Edward Laherty, Jehl was allowed to walk her beat "sam" or solo and became the first policewoman in the city to do so. On her beat, she covered the blocks between 7th Avenue and 25th Avenue along Irving, from 4 p.m. to midnight.

Two months later, Jehl transferred downtown to serve as an undercover decoy for the vice squad.

Dressed in conservative attire, she would "sit on a street corner eating an ice cream cone" and wait for men to drive by. Jehl was shocked that men would proposition her clad as she was.

"Many girls they put on vice squad look like hookers," she says, "but I was dressed in my plaid skirt and modest tops and men would still come on to me. Most of the time I'd ignore them, but if they became especially obnoxious and were obviously trying to proposition me, I'd bust them."

"I busted lawyers, vice presidents of firms -- all kinds of men," she says.

Sometimes she arrested four or five men an hour. "But not without static from the male officers in the station. They treated the men I arrested better than they treated me.

"They called me female chauvinist pig like I wasn't supposed to arrest men. I was just doing my job," she says.

Police work is full of surprises -- good and bad. Jehl's first night on the job was a night to remember.

"The first night my partner was showing me around the Lake Merced area and the zoo," she says. "We drove around the back of the zoo to check things out and my partner drove into the children's sand box. It took two men, an elephant truck and chains to free the sand-bound car."

Crazy hours in an unpredictable, high risk job produce doubts Jehl is not afraid to admit.

"I don't know how long I'll last at this job," she says. "It's very draining emotionally."

What would she do if she left the department?

"If I leave," Jehl says pausing to consider the question, "I'd probably kick back and do nothing. For awhile, I'd do nothing at all," she says, a smile resting on her face.

Changing roles: One of the new breed of San Francisco police women prepares to move out on patrol on a rainy night. Photo--Ron Dell'Aquila

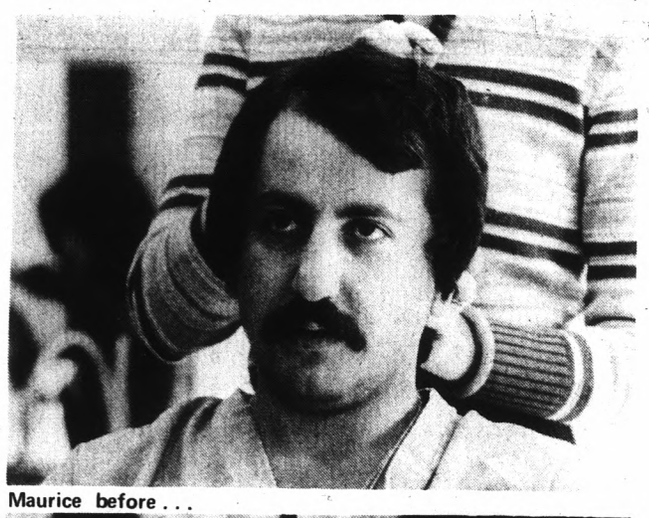
Permanent solution

Makeup for macho men

Madeline L. McKay

Women certainly go through a lot to look their best: tatooed eyebrows, nucleic tints, thermal curling, fruit facials and eyelash waxings. But now men are able to be macho and wear makeup, too. You've come a long way, buddy.

"Men today do anything and everything to be beautiful," says Lynn Wright, manager of St. Tropez Hair Design, a beauty salon for men and women. "Men are as vain as women and they love to be pampered."



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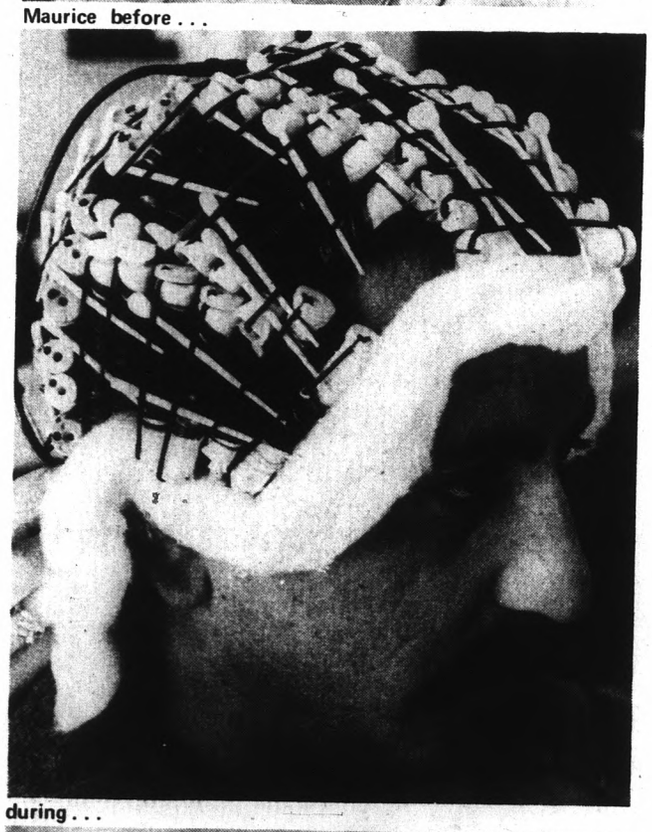

during . . .

after . . . Photos - Ron Dell'Aquila

At St. Tropez, which is in the Hyatt on Union Square, men get perms, manicures, pedicures, complete facials, steam baths, massages, henna hair coloring and waxings to remove unwanted hair.

"Men have always been conscious of how they look and how they can best enhance their looks," says John McNeil, manager of the Vidal Sassoon Hair Training Center. "But strict male-female roles are gone now for the most part. There is less stigma attached to a man getting a perm or plucking his eyebrows. In the '70s we are seeing more and more men take advantage of beauty salon services."

According to McNeil, 25 per cent of the perms at the school are given to men. And just as many straight men as gays get perms.

A perm usually lasts three months, but many men change their hairstyle more often, and some will get a perm on top of another perm every month. In San Francisco, perms cost from $30 to $60 depending on the length of hair and the amount of curls desired.

Rafiq Bhatti, a fashionable bellman who likes to change his hairstyle frequently, says the convenience of maintaining a perm is its best feature. "All I have to do is wash my hair, and when it dries it's set with body and style," he says.

A new idea in perms is the computer perm which is available only at the St. Tropez. It costs $75. But, Helen Batlin of St. Tropez says, "It is the only guaranteed perm in the city."

Data about the condition of hair is fed into the computer, along with information about the kind of curls and shape of the style desired. The computer analyzes the data and tells the operator which color curling rods to set the hair with. An electrode attached to your head connects you with the computer, which controls the permanent process. There can be no mistakes in timing or the chemical solutions used in the perm because the computer controls it, says Batlin.

Ernest Kasza, a handsome, well-groomed waiter, explains why he gets his naturally wavy hair permed every three months: "It makes me look better. It also makes me feel better about myself. Besides, it's convenient. With a perm, I don't have to hassle with blow drying or anything else. I just wash my hair and go. It dries naturally and looks great."

Says Oman Estrada, hair stylist at Vidal Sassoon, "Your hair is one of your most important features. It can make or break your looks. Anyone who cares about himself, cares about the way he looks.

Estrada, who has had two hair transplants for $950, says he not only feels better with the extra hair, but his personality has improved because of the new image his extra hair has given him.

McNeil said that because San Francisco is a small city, it is years behind larger metropolitan areas like New York, Chicago and Atlanta in fashion trends. In London, for instance, the Rolling Stones and other fashion-conscious men have been wearing makeup for 10 years.

Within five years, McNeil predicts, men in San Francisco will dab a little color on with their after-shave lotion in the morning for a more healthy glow when they go out and face the world.

In San Francisco, the Town Squire on Polk Street has featured for the last eight years different lines of male makeup, including face makeup and colored shadows.

"The makeup is a very popular item in our store," says buyer Terry Popek. "Around Christmas, we couldn't order enough. I guess some men are reluctant to come in and buy the makeup for themselves because it is associated with gays. Many straight men are now using our makeup."

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